MYSORE PROVINCE,

APRIL, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL, M. C. S

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1876.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 7th April 1876.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 19, Judl., dated Bangalore, 21st January 1876.

I have the honor to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's consideration and instructions, copy of a letter No. 939 of the 8th instant, together with its enclosure (to be obligingly returned) from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, on the subject of the issue by Revenue Courts of warrants for the incarceration of judgment-debtors, who fail to pay the awards in the case of Revenue decrees. I am unaware of the Madras practice in this respect, but to the best of my belief a body warrant has never heretofore been issued in this Province on account of a decree of the Revenue Courts.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 939, dated Camp Rajankunte, 8th January 1876.

I have the honor to forward for your perusal and approval a draft order proposed to be issued to the Amildar of Closepet, in reply to a query from him, *viz.*, whether under Revenue decrees, parties failing to abide by them are liable to be incarcerated in the Civil Jail, and if so, whether Revenue Courts are competent to issue warrants for that purpose.

2. Under section 8 of the General Rules prescribed in the Commissioner's Circular No. 522—R. 3, dated 8th June 1864, it is clear that Revenue decrees are, as they ought to be, equally binding as Civil ones, but as the point mooted is novel I have thought it advisable to ask for an authoritative ruling on the subject.

No. 157—Judl. 1, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1876.

Order thereon.—The Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions are requested to report whether, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in this Office No. 4343—92, dated 5th November 1867, the provisions of para 76 of the "Rules for the guidance of Amildars in the decision of Civil Suits" relative to the incarceration of judgment-debtors, have been hitherto enforced by the Revenue Courts. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would further wish to have the opinions of the Commissioners of Divisions whether, looking to the option allowed to suitors of resorting to the Civil Courts in cases still cognizable by the Revenue Courts and to the system observed in the Munsiffs' Courts which have supplanted the Civil jurisdiction of the Amildars, it would be desirable, in their opinion, to delegate to the Revenue Courts the powers described in para 76 of the rules above referred to.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

PART I

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ıdex Nos. of the oceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Term Ardhamanyam.* Directing discontinuance of—in accounts.	No. 1—1, dated 1st April 1876.	...	...	1
3 to 4	Limiting the action of the Inam Department to only declaring the liability of inam villages to local cesses, the duty of assessing being left to Revenue Officers.	No. 18—1, dated 1st April 1876.	...	...	1 to 2
5 to 6	*Settlement of Inam village of Rangasamudra.* Cancelling Colonel Clerk's and confirming Major Cole's.	No. 136—2, dated 7th April 1876.	...	...	2 to 4

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st April 1876.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 474—Rev. 97, dated 5th November 1875.

Your docket No. 5945—31, dated 21st October 1875.

With reference to the above, has the honor to forward the accompanying statements, A and B, shewing the particulars of the Local and Irrigation cesses on inam lands for the year 1874—75.

Statement (B) explains the difference pointed out in para 2 of the docket under reply.

No. 1—Rev. 1, dated Bangalore, 1st April 1876.

Order thereon.—The explanation afforded in the above is accepted.

2. The old designation of "Ardhamanyam," which led to the present correspondence, should not have been retained in the accounts, but such inams should have been treated as *whole* inam villages when the share of the Government was merged in the jodi, or as *minor* inams when the inamdar's share was reduced to a minor inam, the Ardhamanyam land being converted into a Government village.

3. To obviate the necessity for similar references in future, the Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that the old classification of inams be done away with in the taluks in which the Inam enquiry has been completed, and that the order and designation of inams according to which the accounts are furnished by the Inam Department, be adopted.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.
„ Survey and Inam Commissioner.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 384, dated Banavar, 13th March 1876.

Paras 2 and 3 of Secretary's letter No. 5167—153 of 10th December 1872 appear to contemplate the entry of the amount of local cesses due on inam villages on the interim-certificate to be granted to the holders of such villages pending the survey valuation of them.

2. I did not at the time notice that this record of the amount of local cesses due on inam certificates was a new measure, the practice hitherto having been on documents of that nature to record merely liability to local cesses. No proposal for alteration in this respect having been made, the object of the change in practice ordered does not appear on the papers. I have in fact some doubt whether the allusion to local cesses in the order in question did not occur by oversight.

3. Major Cole has brought to my notice that, according to Section XVIII of the Notification No. 341 of 11th February 1875, page 54 of *Mysore Gazette* of 20th February 1875, the holders of wet lands furnish a certificate of the wet lands under cultivation on which the cess is leviable. Major Cole further states that these certificates are furnished annually to the Revenue authorities which would of course preclude any fixing one amount in the interim-certificate for annual collection.

4. It appears to me in all respects desirable that the Inam Department should refrain from recording the amount of local cess on temporary certificates equally with final title-deeds, confining itself as heretofore to declaring the liability to such cesses, and the continuance of this practice I beg to recommend for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th April 1876.

No. 18—Rev. 1, dated Bangalore, 1st April 1876.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs in the opinion of the Inam Commissioner that the proceedings of the Inam Department should be limited as formerly to declaring the liability of inam villages to local cesses in the interim-certificates, the duty of assessing the villages in such cases being left to the Revenue Officers, and directs that the instructions contained in this Office letter No. 5167—R. 153 of 10th December 1872 to the Inam Commissioner be modified in this respect.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inam Commissioner.
,, Superintendent, Inam Settlements.
,, Commissioners of Divisions.

Official Memorandum from the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1117—Genl. 252, dated Bangalore, 10th May 1875.

The accompanying Petition No. 2611, dated 29th January last, received at the Chief Commissioner's Office from Venkatramasastri, Jahagirdar of Rangasamudra in the Pavagada Taluk, is forwarded to the Superintendent of Inams for report.

From the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 14, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1875.

In reply to your memo* No. 1117—252 of the 10th instant, I have the honor to refer you to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner noted in the margin and to the correspondence therewith connected.

* Enclosure returned.
No. 3094—110 of 8th September 1873
and
No. 5760—244 of 16th January 1874.

2. I would also venture to submit the following remarks for consideration. The Chief Commissioner would appear to have considered that the matter was re-considered and the imposition of the quit-rent was cancelled by me solely on the production of "new documents," but I would beg to observe that the original sannad of 1823, produced *at the Settlement* and quoted in column 11 of the register, also distinctly conveys the full powers of mortgage, sale, gift, and exchange. The imposition of the quit-rent by Colonel Clerk was clearly erroneous, as pointed out by Colonel Puckle in para 5 of his No. 42 of 12th August 1873, and I merely revised the settlement on that point and corrected what was an evident error as a mere matter of routine duty, without considering, as I ought to have done, that a reference to the Chief Commissioner for sanction was requisite.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Survey and Inam Commissioner of Mysore, No. 6356—Rev. 184, dated 2nd November 1875.

In forwarding for your perusal and return the marginally noted papers connected with the case of the Jodidar of Rangasamudra in the Pavagada Taluk, I am directed by the Offg. Chief Commissioner to convey the following remarks.

To the Superintendent of Inam Settlement No. 1117—252, dated 10th May 1875.
From Do No. 14, dated 15th May 1875, with two enclosures.

2. In his Proceedings No. 3094—110 of 8th September 1873, Sir Richard Meade, before passing final orders on this case, called for translations of the 2 sannads produced by the petitioner, and commented at the same time on the impropriety of Major Cole, as Acting Inam Commissioner, revising the settlement made by Colonel Clerk, his predecessor. In his letter printed with those Proceedings, Colonel Puckle, in para 5, remarks that Colonel Clerk's settlement was clearly erroneous; but notwithstanding this, in the subsequent Proceedings No. 5760—244 of the 16th January 1874, orders were passed confirming Colonel Clerk's settlement. As now pointed out by Major Cole, in his letter No. 14 of the 15th May last, his revision was not founded on the 2nd sannad, which is stated to have been not produced at the settlement though the petitioner states that it was, but on the 1st sannad which fully conveys the power of mortgage, sale &c.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th April 1876.

3. It appears to the Officiating Chief Commissioner that Colonel Clerk's settlement was erroneous, and that the orders of 16th January 1874 should be cancelled but before issuing instructions to this effect, I am to request the favor of an expression of your opinion on the subject.

From the Inam and Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 8, dated Bangalore, 4th January 1876.

I have the honor to offer the following remarks with reference to your letter No. 6356—184 of the 2nd November last; translations of the two sannads or orders referred to are printed with Chief Commissioner's order No. 5760—244 of the 16th January 1874, the first sannad it will be seen comprises the right of mortgage, sale, gift, exchange and hereditary succession. But the second clause of this sannad which is in the Maharaja's own hand only comprised the grant of hereditary succession.

2. The second "Nirup" was of the same character as the first part of the first sannad; it is understood that is a formal order *not* in the Rajah's hand writing and without any addition in his handwriting; the purport of this Nirup is to confirm the formal part of the first sannad.

3. This second paper can neither add or take away anything from the first; it is in fact so entirely cast into the shade by it, that it must be considered as adding nothing to the strength of the original grant and subtracting nothing from the force, whatever it may be of the Raja's autograph remarks in the first sannad.

4. The Raja's autograph words in the first sannad confirm hereditary succession, but do not confirm sale, gift or exchange; allowing sale, gift or exchange would moreover not be entirely in accordance with the object of the grant, namely to ensure a subsistence to a certain person to allow him to employ himself in the study of religious books, an object specially favored by the Maharaja; there is thus a reason visible for the withholding by the Raja of the right of alienation.

5. Statements differ as to whether the second Nirup was produced at the Inam Settlement or not, the inamdar says he did produce it and that it was rejected by the Assistant. Major Cole states that it was not produced and this appears probable. It is obvious that it is the interest of the inamdar to state that it was produced and rejected at the first settlement in Colonel Clerks' time, as the sale after production of such a document might cast a doubt upon its genuineness.

6. Colonel Clerk in his view of the case considered that the omission of the words conveying power of alienation in the Maharaja's autograph confirmation were destructive to the insertion of the conveyance of that power in the body of the formal sannad, and confirmed the inam on a quit-rent of Rs. 270 and not rent-free as he would have done had he admitted the power of alienation.

7. It may be a nice question as to what the Maharaja's intention was in omitting the words conveying power of alienation, and whether he did so designedly or not, a possible object is certainly visible, and the adoption of the part only of the formal sannad conveying hereditary succession and the rejection of the part conveying powers of alienation in the Raja's autograph remarks is not without some significance.

8. I am not therefore disposed to agree with Major Cole in his opinion that Colonel Clerk's decision was clearly erroneous or with Colonel Puckle's concurrence in that opinion. It was a case on which two opinions might exist even after Chief Commissioner's order No. 492—25 of 29th April 1872, directing that a strained interpretation should not be put on the wording of the Maharaja's autograph rider to sannads, but Colonel Clerk's decision was nearly two years antecedent to those orders, and had it been even posterior to those orders, it would still be a matter of opinion as to what constituted a strained interpretation and what not. And indeed on the whole it appears to me that the balance of probability is in favor of the propriety of the view Colonel Clerk took even under now existing orders.

9. But there is another light in which it appears to me to be necessary to look at this case. It was formally taken in appeal before the Chief Commissioner Sir Richard Meade who finally decided by order No. 3094—110 of 8th September 1873 and No. 5760—244 of 16th January 1874, against the petitioner's claim and upheld Colonel Clerk's decision with the whole facts before him as completely as we have them now, no more and no less. Sir Richard Meade it is true did not discuss the case in all its aspects but as all the facts were before him we must assume that all were taken into consideration.

10. This being the case, it appears to me that the case has been formally disposed of and should not be allowed to be reopened. If cases once deliberately settled are allowed to be reopened, except on the grounds of fraud or evident mistake, there will be no finality attained. In this case on

one appeal to the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Clerk's decision has been upheld, and that alone, without going into the merits of the case, it appears to me should be final. Moreover on the merits of the case, it appears to me that Colonel Clerk's decision will bear scrutiny.

11. There is an additional point which has come up in reference to this case. The area of the village of Rangasamudra was adopted from the inamdar's statement at acres 1,299 and on a valuation based on this area the quit-rent was fixed, the area has been since given by the survey at acres 4,289, the survey valuation I have not at hand to compare with that adopted by the Inam Department, but it must be very considerably over it. It would therefore appear that if the case should be reopened with a view of merely reducing the quit-rent, there would be grounds for an entire reopening. If it is merely a question between confirmation rent-free and the confirmation of the quit-rent as fixed by Colonel Clerk, the survey corrected valuation is of immaterial consequence.

Read again Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 5760—R. 244, dated 16th January 1874.

No. 136—Rev. 2, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1876.

Order thereon.—From a perusal of the papers, it appears that the circumstances of this case were not fully placed before Sir Richard Meade, when the order conveyed in his Proceedings No. 5760—R. 244, dated 16th January 1874, was passed, and the Offg. Chief Commissioner remarks that the previous order No. 3094—R. 110, dated 8th September 1873, was not final, as it expressly reserved judgment till further information regarding the sannads was obtained.

2. While admitting the inexpediency of reopening cases once settled, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is convinced, for the reasons stated in this Office letter No. 6356—R. 184, dated 2nd November 1875, to the address of the Inam Commissioner, that in this case an error has been committed which should be rectified, and directs that the settlement of the inam village of Rangasamudra made by Colonel Clerk on 6th September 1870 should be cancelled and Major Cole's revised settlement of 20th November 1871 confirmed.

3. As intimated in para 4 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3094—R. 110, dated 8th September 1873, the amount of quit-rent actually realized and credited to Government cannot be refunded.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Inam Commissioner
" Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
dex Nos. of the oceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Budget Estimates of the Mysore Forest Department.* Communicating with instructions Agricultural Department resolutions to Conservator.	No. 13—1, dated 1st April 1876.	...	...	1 to 3
3 to 4	*Enumeration of Sandal trees.* Passing orders on the subject of—	No. 226—3, dated 8th April 1876.	...	...	4 to 5
5 to 6	*Rights and privileges in demarcated Forests.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 262—3, dated 10th April 1876.	...	...	6 to 9

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 1st April 1876.

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1473, dated Fort William, the 11th March 1876.

Read an office Memorandum from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 174, dated 29th February 1876, forwarding the Budget Estimates of the Forest Department in Mysore for 1876-77.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the figures noted in the margin which are recommended by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, as the estimated receipts and charges of the Forest Department in Mysore for 1876-77.

		Rs.
Receipts	... ...	4,22,000
Charges	A ...	1,30,000
	B ...	1,34,000
		2,64,000
Surplus	... ...	1,58,000

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce for information and further orders, to the Comptroller General for information, and to the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, for information and guidance.

(Sd.) D. BARBOUR,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 250, (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1876.

Copy, with copy of the Memorandum to the Financial Department, No. 174 dated the 29th ultimo, forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for information and guidance.

C. J. LYALL,
Under-Secretary to the Govt of India.

Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 174, Forests, dated Calcutta, the 29th February 1876.

Office Memorandum.

The undersigned is directed to forward the accompanying letter from the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, No. 4355, dated the 6th December last, enclosing the budget estimate of the Forest Department in that Province for 1876-77, and to communicate the following remarks for consideration in the Financial Department.

2. The actuals of 1874-75 compared with the estimates are as follows:—

		Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	... ...	4,30,000	4,00,850	3,83,124
Charges	A	1,45,200	1,45,200	1,08,401
	B	1,29,400	1,29,400	1,28,321
	Total.....	2,74,600	2,74,600	2,36,722
	Surplus.....	1,55,000	1,26,250	1,46,402

The figures of the actuals in the budget agree with those shewn in the Annual Report. The receipts are Rs. 46,876 below the budget, and Rs. 17,726 below the regular estimate, but the decreases are satisfactorily explained.

In preparing the regular estimate it was expected that there would be a falling-off of Rs. 8,000 in the revenue to be derived from the district forests, and Rs. 23,650 on account of a smaller demand for wood in the Nagar and Mysore Ranges, the sales of late years in the latter Range having been interfered with to a great extent by the large importation of wood from the Wynaad forests of Madras. It now appears that there has been a further falling-off of Rs. 17,000 in the receipts under timber sales, owing to the poverty of the forests, the large quantity of foreign wood in the market, and to limited fellings in

consequence of there having been a less demand for timber than was anticipated. There has also been a decrease of Rs. 37,000 under sandalwood sales, owing to a sudden fall in rates. But these decreases have been in a great measure met by increased receipts from the sale of minor produce.

The charges under A. Conservancy and Working have been reduced by Rs. 37,000, and would have been less but for an increase of Rs. 8,000 under sandalwood, which was met by transfers from other sub-heads. There was also an increased expenditure of Rs. 3,000 under law charges, as the Department lost two suits which had been brought against it.

3. The estimates for 1875-76 are—

		Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	... ...	4,35,000	4,33,000
Charges A	... ...	1,23,000	1,23,000
Charges B	... ...	1,33,000	1,32,500
	Total.....	2,56,000	2,55,500
	Surplus.....	1,77,000	1,77,500

There is no material change in the regular estimate, the figures of which may be accepted.

4. The estimate for 1876-77 proposed by the Conservator of Forests, and that recommended by the Chief Commissioner are as follows :—

	Proposed by the Conservator.	Proposed by the Chief Commissioner.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	3,65,000	4,52,000
Charges A	1,25,200	1,30,200
Charges B	1,32,800	1,33,800
Total.....	2,58,000	2,64,000
Surplus.....	1,07,000	1,88,000

5. It is understood that the estimate as revised by the Chief Commissioner includes the receipts and charges on account of district forests which had been excluded by the Conservator. The Chief Commissioner is correct in having included them, for even if the administration of these forests is during the year to be transferred to the Civil Department as has been suggested, the receipts and charges on this account would be included in the forest budget. Thus, in Berar, the Central Provinces and Bengal the expenditure incurred and revenue realized on account of district forests appears in the forest accounts. If this arrangement is adopted in Mysore, it will be convenient to add a column to the local forest divisions in the budget, headed "District Officers," and to enter under this head all revenues realized and expenditure incurred by the Civil Officers of districts. Under no circumstances is it contemplated to remove the control of the sandalwood from the Forest Department, and there will doubtless also be certain timber operations and other matters in the district forests for which the Conservator should remain responsible.

6. The main item under receipts is Rs. 2,88,000, expected to be realized by the sale of 900 tons of sandalwood. This item may be admitted on the assurance given by the Conservator that it will all be old and dry wood, and that no growing wood is to be felled. The charges on this account, *viz.*, Rs. 36,500, for bringing the same quantity to depôt may also be admitted.

7. By the sale of timber and bamboos brought to depôt, a sum of Rs. 83,000 is expected to be realized, of which, if the Conservator's remarks are correctly understood, Rs. 64,200 are on account of the reserved or State forests. There is no object in encouraging fellings in the State forests, except on boundary lines and fire-paths, and the estimate of receipts may therefore be reduced by Rs. 30,000. Under charges Rs 39,000 are estimated under this head, which may be reduced to Rs. 24,000.

8. Rs. 3,200 was the sum which the Conservator expected would be realized from the State forests under head II "Revenue from minor produce." The Chief Commissioner, however, increases this

amount to Rs. 65,800, which includes grazing dues, and other revenue of district forests. This amount may be accepted, as well as the other items of revenue, which call for no remarks.

9. The charges for conservancy and working may, as was done in the orders on last year's budget, be most conveniently divided into charges for the production of revenue, and for conservancy and improvement. Compared with the actuals of last year and the regular estimate of the current year, the figures under these two heads stand as follows:—

	Actuals. 1874-75.	Regular Estimate. 1875-76.	Estimate. 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Revenue (I, II, VIII, IX, X)	81,673	82,800	64,150
2. Conservancy and improvement (III, IV, VII) ...	26,728	40,200	66,050
Total.....	1,08,401	1,23,000	1,30,200

10. The figures of the Chief Commissioner's estimate for 1876-77 were Rs. 79,150 on account of revenue, which, as explained above, have been reduced by Rs. 15,000; and Rs. 51,050 on account of improvement, which may be increased by the same amount, it being left to the Chief Commissioner to apportion this amount to such sub-heads as may most require it. The total of charges under A, Conservancy and Working will thus remain unaltered.

As now recommended for sanction, the figures of the three years in question exhibit a satisfactory increase in the outlay proposed to be incurr d on the conservancy and improvement of the forests.

11. The establishment charges are as follows:—

	Rs.
Salaries	1,12,540
Travelling allowance	15,300
Contingencies	5,960
Total.....	1,33,800

The estimate under salaries is within the amount of the sanctioned scale, and the amounts proposed under travelling allowances and contingencies are moderate and may be admitted.

12. The budget estimate as now recommended will stand as follows in round numbers:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts			4,22,000
Charges	A	1,30,000	
	B	1,34,000	
			2,64,000
Surplus.....			1,58,000

To—The Financial Department.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 13—Rev.-F. 1, dated Bangalore, 1st April 1876.

Order.—Ordered, that the foregoing be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, Commissioners of Divisions and the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.

2. As noted in para 10 of the Memorandum to the Financial Department, No. 174, dated 29th February 1876, the Conservator of Forests is desired to submit proposals for the allotment of Rs. 15,000 to the different sub-heads of charges for improvement.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests.
„ Commrs. of Divisions.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 8th April 1876.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1257, (Forests), dated Simla, 30th October 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3487—72 R., dated 29th ultimo, recommending for approval the proposal of the Conservator of Forests to continue the collection and storage of old sandalwood and roots and to increase the quantity offered for sale this year from five-hundred to seven-hundred tons.

2. I am to state that so long as there is perfect safety in storage and a certainty in disposing of the material collected, there can be no objection to the increase proposed ; the sooner material in a state of actual deterioration is disposed of the better.

3. In this view the Governor-General in Council approves of the proposal submitted, on the understanding that no growing or immature sandalwood is at present cut.

4. On the general question of fixing the annual outturn of sandalwood, His Excellency in Council has experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, owing to the absence of any definite information such as would be furnished by a working plan, however general in its terms.

5. This is not the first occasion on which the Government has been asked to sanction an increase in the outturn ; and in passing orders it has been necessary to do so provisionally and with a caution as to any possibility of trenching on the capital stock.

6. As far back as February 1872, the Conservator Captain van Someren in a letter forwarded to the Government of India under cover of your letter No. 45, dated 10th February 1872, excused himself from having an enumeration of the sandalwood trees on the ground of the recent appointment of the Rangers, but added that the "Manegars" would be directed to make an enumeration.

7. Up to the present time however there is no information before the Government of India, that progress has been made toward the desired result.

8. His Excellency in Council does not wish to trouble you for any detailed explanation on the subject, as the work has, owing to the scattered growth of the sandal tree, and otherwise, been beset with difficulties; but His Excellency in Council trusts that no further delay will be permitted in taking definite steps on the approaching camping season to obtain an enumeration as nearly accurate as circumstances admit of this valuable tree. This enumeration may be made, I am to suggest, with sufficient accuracy in four classes.

A. Old and deteriorating material.
B. Mature trees.
C. Young trees.
D. Mere seedlings.

The last will not admit of enumeration, but the places where there is a seedling growth and where it is absent, can be generally noted against each locality.

9. It has been stated that the tree takes twenty-five years to attain maturity, and steps should be undertaken to verify this. The extremely scattered growth of the tree and its love of growing singly in hedges, &c., make it difficult to divide the area of production into regular blocks and compartments for successive working ; but taking those taluks where the growth is best and including those tracts of open jungle which may be demarcated on account of the sandal growth, and also including those places where the artificial reproduction of sandal by dibbling in seed and otherwise has been attempted with more or less success, it would seem that some approximation to a division of the area of production for working purposes might be attempted. It might also be possible to work out first those outlying portions of the districts where the growth is less, so as gradually to contract the area of production into more manageable limits.

10. The results obtained by the enumeration of the trees and the proposals to work certain tracts in rotation, would be combined with the proposed work in sowing sandalwood already commented on in the letter from this Office No. 1002, dated 27th August last, and will form a sort of general and elastic working plan which will, however much it needs modification from time to time, give something like a satisfactory basis for determining the full annual yield of material and for judging of the expenditure to be incurred in conservancy, plantation, and other works.

11. With reference to the remark of Captain vanSomeren regarding the objection of the Irrigation Department to allow sandal trees to grow on canal banks, His Excellency in Council would be glad to be informed how far, and on what grounds, this objection exists. It is known that on

smaller distributing channels, the growth of trees is generally objected to, on the ground that the roots injure the earthwork and the trees are apt to fall and block up the channel, but it is not understood that any objection exists to planting trees on the larger watercourses, especially on the outer margin of the earthwork.

12. Seeing that sandalwood appears to delight in raised ridges for its growth, it would seem that embankments under Government control afford a desirable means of increasing the production of the tree wherever such places can be utilized without endangering other interests.

READ—

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, No. 2992, dated 13th March 1876.

No. 226—REV.-FORESTS 3, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH APRIL 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets to observe that the Conservator has been unable to effect any material progress in the work of enumerating the sandal trees and considers that the only arrangement which affords any prospect of the work being carried out speedily as required by the Government of India is that the co-operation of the Revenue Officers should be obtained for the enumeration of sandal trees standing in lands (whether Government or Inam) lying outside the State and District Forests. As regards these forests the work should be carried on by the Mutsaddis under due supervision by the Forest Officers.

2. The enumeration should be made in four classes.

A. Old and deteriorating material.
B. Mature trees.
C. Young trees.
D. Mere seedlings.

The last class will not admit of enumeration, but the places where there is a seedling growth and where it is absent can generally be noted against each locality.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 10th April 1876.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, (Forests), No. C—38, dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1875.

With reference to the circular from this Department, No. 19—656—692, dated 23rd June 1874, I am directed to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 11, dated 8th October last, on the report of the Forest Conference held at Allahabad in January 1874, and to invite particular attention to paragraph 3 of that despatch, which treats of the subject of the rights and privileges in demarcated forests held by the inhabitants of those forests, or by neighbouring communities.

2. The necessity of recording the rights of third parties in these forests has on different occasions been recognized by the Government of India, and I am to express a hope that the suggestions which are now offered for the consideration of the local authorities will lead to useful action in this respect. In a previous circular from this Department, No. 428—437, dated 7th October 1871, the maintenance of a register of all Government forests was prescribed, and the following remarks are intended to explain the manner in which the record of forest rights in that register should be kept. It will probably be found most convenient not to maintain this register in tabular form, but to prepare a separate report for each forest district or block of forest. These reports when completed and approved should be entered in a book which should be kept in the office of each divisional officer (exact duplicates being recorded in the Conservator's office), and should contain—

1*st*.—A detailed statement of boundaries and boundary marks, illustrated by a map of the forest (a sketch map will suffice if no other is available).

2*nd*.—A statement of areas, shewing the area of the blocks and main divisions.

3*rd*.—A detailed record of the rights of Government and of all rights and privileges of third parties in the forests.

The entries under the first and second heads require no further explanation. But I am to communicate the following remarks regarding the entries under the third head.

3. The forest rights of the State are not of the same extent and character in different provinces and districts, and in dealing with this question it should always be remembered that general rules applicable to all cases cannot be laid down, but that each case must be considered on its own merits. Thus in the Central Provinces it is understood that in the reserves the authority of Government as the proprietor of the soil and of the forest growth thereon, is absolute and unrestricted. It has however been considered expedient in several of these reserves, as a temporary measure, to permit to the neighbouring population the use of the forests for certain purposes, such as the pasture of cattle. It will in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council be desirable to record all such concessions in detail, though they may have been so carefully guarded as to preclude their development into privileges and rights. It will, indeed, not be easy in all cases to draw a sharp line between what may be regarded as a privilege and what partakes more of the nature of a lease, giving for a definite period the right to use certain forest produce. In such cases it seems preferable to err on the side of completeness, and to record all arrangements which, rightly or wrongly, may possibly in course of time come to be regarded as privileges by the persons interested therein.

4. In other provinces, where the Government forests are actually burdened with rights or privileges of third parties, it will be necessary to determine, as far as practicable, whether they are rights which might be enforced by an action in a court of law, or whether they are privileges which have been granted because it was considered expedient to do so. This question however it will obviously be impossible finally to settle in all cases at present. Thus it is extremely doubtful whether the privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of old established villages in the Dehra Dún to graze their cattle against payment, is a right or a privilege. Nor will it always be easy to determine the extent and nature of these rights and privileges. Under these circumstances His Excellency in Council considers it desirable that the record of existing rights and privileges should either be drawn up by the Forest Officer in communication with the Civil Officer, or be revised by the latter, and this record should in all cases be submitted for approval to the Commissioner of the Division or other superior civil authority.

5. In some instances, as in the second class forests of Jaunsar, the general character of the forest rights of the inhabitants is clearly defined by agreement which is embodied in the settlement papers. The forest rules of Hazara and the Ajmere forest regulation also define in general terms the rights and privileges of the people in the vicinity of the forests. In such cases a safe basis is given whereupon to found a record of rights. Special rights or privileges enjoyed in particular forest tracts must be ascertained and recorded. The principal work in such cases will be to ascertain who are the

present right-holders, whether the owners of temples, village communities, individual families or estates, whether the right is vested in cultivated land, the extent of its exercise being regulated by the area of that land, or whether it is attached to homesteads and its exercise regulated by the number of houses or farm buildings. It should also be ascertained how new settlers have been dealt with hitherto in the matter of forest rights.

6. In other cases the rights are not defined, and no agreement on the subject between Government and the right-holders is recorded. In such cases the record now proposed to be prepared, will necessarily be merely an *ex parte* statement, recording the results of the enquiries made on the subject by Government officers. This is unavoidable, because the preparation of this record cannot be delayed until these rights have been defined and their definition has been agreed to by all right-holders. Such an authoritative settlement of forest rights and privileges will, it is hoped, eventually be effected, but this is not contemplated by the present proposals. The *ex parte* statements here suggested will however be extremely useful, provided they are the result of careful enquiry in detail. They will serve as a guide to the Executive Forest Officer, indicating the limit up to which he should resist encroachments on the part of third parties, pending the settlement of any doubtful point by decision of the Civil Courts or otherwise.

7. When, on the other hand, it is clear that the use of any forest produce is enjoyed as a privilege only, it will not be difficult to draw up an authoritative statement of the extent to which such a privilege shall be allowed, and in such cases this settlement should always be formally sanctioned by competent authority before it is recorded.

8. So much will be clear from the preceding remarks that the record of the rights and privileges of third parties in the Government forests cannot be prepared off-hand, but requires long and detailed study of the actual state of affairs, and of the requirements in the matter of forest produce of the population in the vicinity of the forests. As already suggested this work should not be left to Forest Officers alone, but should, as a rule, be done in communication with the Civil Officers, and if in any particular case it should be deemed desirable specially to depute a Civil Officer for this work in any division, the needful proposals may be submitted, and will receive favorable consideration.

9. The foregoing remarks relate to demarcated forests only. In those districts where demarcation has not yet been completed the work of recording forest rights must proceed hand in hand with the demarcation of the forests, and the record of rights and privileges with which any forest block is believed to be burdened, should be prepared simultaneously with the settlement of its boundaries.

10. The advantages of at once preparing a record of rights have been indicated in the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, circulated with the present orders. It has not yet been decided by the Government of India whether it will be expedient to declare by legislative enactment that no new forest rights of private persons or communities shall after a certain date be acquired by prescription in any demarcated Government Forest. But even under the existing state of the law, a detailed record such as that now prescribed, though in many instances it may be an *ex parte* statement, will aid the officer in charge of the forests in guarding against the indefinite expansion of these rights or in preventing the growth of forest rights. The greatest care will however be necessary not only in determining the nature and extent of the right or privilege wherever it is practicable, but also in ascertaining as accurately as possible whether the rights are vested in villages, temples, estates, or buildings, and who are at the present time the persons or communities entitled or believed to be entitled to exercise these rights or privileges.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, To the Government of India, No. 11 (Revenue, Forests), dated India Office, London, the 8th October 1874.

I have received and considered in Council Your Excellency's despatch dated June 30th, (No. 9, Forests) 1874, transmitting the report of a conference of forest and other officers held at Allahabad last January.

2. A periodical discussion of the various questions connected with forest conservancy, by the officers of the Department, is calculated to elicit information and suggestions, and to be useful both to the officers themselves and to your Government. I concur in your estimate of the value of the volume resulting from the recent conference, and I am glad to perceive that it is the intention of Your Excellency's Government to encourage these periodical assemblies of forest officers in future years, and that you have expressed the hope that deputies from the Forest Establishment of Bombay and Madras may attend on the next occasion. It appears especially important that an officer of the Government of the

latter Presidency should be present at these discussions. There are many points on which it is desirable to hear the views of experienced officers who are serving in different parts of India, and there is an obvious advantage in the discussions and exchanges of ideas to which a conference gives rise.

3. I would commend one subject mentioned in these conferences to Your Excellency's early attention. A great hindrance to the work of conservation is found in the rights over portions of the forests which neighbouring communities have in many places established. Any interference with these would obviously require the greatest prudence and forbearance. But if these rights, without for the present being disturbed, were ascertained and recorded, the growth of similar rights in the future might be arrested. Such an enquiry would also give facility for extinguishing by purchase rights which have up to this time acquired only a limited importance, but are capable of indefinite expansion with the growth of population. The matter is one in which time is material, and is therefore well worthy of Your Excellency's consideration.

READ—

Proceedings of the Offg. Chief Commissioner, No. 1376—41, dated 17th May 1875.

Letter No. 909, dated 14th July 1875, from Conservator of Forests.

No. 911, dated 14th July, from Do.

No. 34, dated 25th May, from Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

No. 662—258, dated 16th November, from Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

No. 420—88, dated 15th October, from Commissioner, Nagar Division.

No. 1243, dated 20th August, from Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 72—3, dated 29th May, from Superintendent of Coorg.

No. 262—REV.-F. 3, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH APRIL 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The reports called for in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1376—41, dated 17th May 1875, make it clear that the authority of the State in controlling and restricting where necessary all privileges at present enjoyed by the village communities or individuals within the limits of State-forests, is as a rule absolute and unfettered, the only notable exception being in the case of the Kans of Sorab, where the rights of the holders have been defined by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 201 of the 8th October 1874, and of inam villages in the Malnad which may have been comprised in the boundaries of a State-forest.

2. It is nevertheless necessary that in now proceeding to prepare a record of such privileges and immunities as have hitherto been exercised, the interests and requirements of communities, so far as they concern the Government reserves, should be respected within reasonable limits, and for this purpose, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that instead of entrusting the preparation of the record of rights in the first instance to the Forest Department, this duty should be undertaken by the Revenue Officers.

3. In the instructions contained in para 2 of the letter from the Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. C.—38, dated 3rd March 1875, it is prescribed that a separate report should be prepared for each block of forest included in the State reserves, and that this report should contain—

1st.—A detailed statement, &c.

2nd.—A statement of areas, &c.

3rd.—A detailed record of the rights of Government, &c.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 10th April 1876.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that the information required under the 3rd head should be supplied by the District Officers, who will take steps at once to furnish a detailed statement of the several rights and privileges referred to in respect to every State-forest which has been already demarcated by the Forest Department. These statements will be sent to the Conservator of Forests, who will record thereon any remarks he may have to make on the claims put forward, and then return them to the Deputy Commissioners for submission through the Commissioners of Divisions to this Office. In these reports, the nature of the rights and privileges claimed, the names of the villages, institutions or individuals by whom the claims are urged, the opinion of the Deputy Commissioners in each case should be precisely stated, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot too fully impress on the Revenue Officers deputed for the enquiry, the necessity of a careful enquiry being made in all cases.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

PART I

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	Appointing an extra Municipal Clerk for Chief Commissioner's Office and shewing how charge is to be debited.	No. 139—1, dated 5th April 1876.	...	...	1
2	*Travelling Allowance Rules, Chapter IV, Section III, Public Works Code.* Making applicable to Local Fund Engineers and all establishments paid from Local Funds.	No. 658—2, dated 25th April 1876.	...	...	1

Genl. No: 139.
Finl. „ 1.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *5th April* 1876.

Official Memorandum.

Owing to the inadequacy of the present Municipal Office Establishment in the Chief Commissioner's Office (General Department), consisting of 1 Clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem (with a peon on Rs. 6) to deal with the work which has to be done in connection with the municipalities, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs the entertainment of an additional Municipal Clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem, and that the charge be defrayed from the funds of the municipalities, undermentioned, in the proportion there denoted.

Shimoga Municipality	..	..	6	Rs. per mensem.
Chitaldroog do	..	..	4	„
Kadur do	..	..	4	„
Hassan do	..	..	4	„
Kolar do	..	..	4	„
Túmkúr do	..	..	3	„
		Total Rs.	25	per mensem.

"By Order,"
T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Chitaldroog, Kadur. Hassan, Kolar and Túmkúr Districts.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

No. 658—FINL. 2, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH APRIL 1876.

ORDER.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that the Rules on the subject of travelling allowance contained in Chapter IV, Section III, Public Works Code, be made applicable to Local Fund Engineers and all Establishments payable from Local Funds. Their travelling allowance bills should be checked and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner and transmitted to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore, for audit.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Mysore.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	Scale of punishment to be inflicted on Medical Subordinates not amenable to Court-Martial.	No. 149—43, dated 5th April 1876.	...	...	1
2 to 3	*Correspondence regarding condition of the Attikuppa and Nagamangala Taluks.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 103—5, dated 6th April 1876.	...	...	1 to 11
				...	12 to 15
4 to 5	*Mandya Taluk.* Thanking Commissioner for his report on condition of—	No. 3, dated 7th April 1876.	...		
6 to 7	*Fifty-five years' order.* Passing orders on correspondence.	No. 531—6, dated 21st April 1876.	...	...	16
8 to 9	*Attendance of Medical Officers on Subordinates.* Circulating correspondence on the subject.	No. 607—9, dated 24th April 1876.	...	...	16 to 17

No. 149—Genl. 43, dated Bangalore, 5th April 1876.

Order.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following scale of punishments to be inflicted on Medical Subordinates of this Administration who are not amenable to trial by Court-martial :—

1. Personal reprimand and warning by the Deputy Surgeon General.
2. Frequent removals from station to station by the Deputy Surgeon General.
3. Loss of service up to 6 months inflicted by the Deputy Surgeon General with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Sentence will be published in the *Mysore Gazette.*
4. In cases calling for severer punishment, the matter will be referred for the orders of the Chief Commissioner and the sentence published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D.
„ Surgeon, Mysore Commission.
„ Civil Surgeons, Mysore and Shimoga.
„ Superintendent, Central Jail.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 957—360, dated Mysore, 21st March 1876.

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Chief Commissioner a memo on the condition of the Nagamangala Taluk, through which I travelled *viâ* Nelligere and Nagamangala, thence crossing to Mandya, and submit at the same time a *report from Mr. Soob Rao on the Attikuppa Taluk, the circumstances of which resemble those of Channaraypatna and Nagamangala.

* In original to be returned.

2. Though the year has been a bad one in all these taluks, Mr. Soob Rao in the case of Attikuppa has formed the same opinion as I have done with regard to Channaraypatna and Nagamangala, that no special relief measures are at present required.

Memorandum.

According to the Taluk accounts, Nagamangala is 27 miles from east to west, and 26 miles from north to south. The area is 313 square miles as given by the printed census and 335 miles by the Plainmetre, with a population of 74,762 persons, being an average of 238·9 per square mile, distributed in 7 hoblis or 338 villages with an average population of 221·2 per village.

The Lokani which rises south of Nagamangala and falls into the Cauvery near Seringapatam is enclosed by two lines of broken heights extending north north-east from Seringapatam to the southern boundary of the taluk, whence the eastern line can be traced at intervals by the hills of Honnebetta, Haltibetta, Hadna and Chunchingiribetta. The western heights appear to terminate at Basvankalbetta about 6 miles west south-west of Nagamangala, but a rocky watershed bends round from that point to Haltibetta, and the highest ground in the taluk lies to the west, and north-west of Nagamangala including parts of the kasba and Bindiganavale hoblis.

Two valleys are thus formed leading to the Shamsha which is the eastern boundary of the taluk. The most northerly discharges the surplus water from the tanks in the upper part of the Bellúr-Dasankere series as well as that from the north and west slopes of the high ground alluded to above, and the other contains the Nagamangala tank, and those below it, a third to the south of Nagamangala comprises some of the tanks in part of the Basral series.

Much of the land in the taluk is taken up by the long stony ridges dividing the streams and water-courses, and it is only in the low grounds on the lower and slopes of the ridges that good cultivation is to be found.

The position of the hoblis with reference to Nagamangala is as follows :—

1.	Bellúr	North.
2.	Bhimanhalli	South-east.
3.	Mannahalli	South and south-west.
4.	Bindiganavale	South-west and west.
5.	Nagatihalli	West.
6.	Yalladahalli	East.

Statistics of the Hoblis.

Number.	Names of Hoblis.	No. of Firkas.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Land Revenue.				Pasture land.			Sayer.			Mohatarfa.			Other items.			Total.			Percentage.
					Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.																
1	Kasba Nagamangala...	7	60	16,015	11,128 12 11	4,843 2 9	1,144 1 5	17,116 1 1	228	10	11	79	9	2	1,544	8	0	1,065	2	3	20,065	15	5	20
2	Bindiganavale ...	12	67	11,838	10,130 15 9	3,932 7 3	676 2 8	14,739 9 8	187	11	9	148	2	5	556	8	0	1,206	11	4	16,838	3	2	17
3	Mannahalli ...	6	56	15,993	9,896 2 1	1,515 15 8	1,462 12 4	12,874 14 1	79	1	4	320	9	7	1,346	0	0	1,678	6	11	16,298	15	11	15
4	Bhimanhalli ...	6	53	11,365	6,950 12 1	2,414 6 11	677 2 1	10,042 5 1	121	0	3	158	15	0	1,181	9	0	758	3	1	12,261	7	5	12
5	Yalladahalli ...	5	52	7,776	6,893 4 8	1,868 13 11	251 1 11	9,013 4 6	153	0	5	199	11	9	525	8	0	551	9	11	10,443	2	7	10
6	Bellúr... ...	7	30	5,990	4,594 0 0	3,846 11 9	133 9 6	8,574 5 3	141	5	9	38	7	11	877	0	0	455	0	10	10,086	3	9	10
7	Nagathalli ...	6	30	5,785	4,632 2 9	3,577 1 8	680 8 5	8,889 12 10	69	2	1	88	1	8	561	8	0	406	8	0	10,015	0	7	9
	Other items.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,124	13	10	7,124	13	10	7
	Total.....	49	348	74,762	54,226 2 3	21,998 11 11	5,025 6 4	81,250 4 6	980	0	6	1,033	9	6	6,592	0	0	13,246	8	2	1,03,133	14	8	100

Cultivation.—In many respects the system is so similar to that of Channaraypatna that it is not necessary to repeat what has been already written, but there are a few points of difference which deserve notice. Cholam is more cultivated as an early crop. More attention is paid to the breeding and care of cattle, and the proportion of persons resorting for employment to the Coffee Districts has always been greater.

Paddy.—Paddy is generally cultivated as a Vaisak crop with the water stored from the October rains and the number of tanks so used is 145, of which 8 give an annual revenue of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

No.	Names.	Small tanks.	Large tanks.	Total.
1	Mannahalli	29	1	30
2	Bhimanhalli	28	1	29
3	Kasba	25	2	27
4	Yalladahalli	19	...	19
5	Bindiganavale	16	2	18
6	Bellúr	11	1	12
7	Nagatihalli	9	1	10
	Total.....	137	8	145

Twenty-five of these are comprised in the Bellúr-Dasankere series terminating in the Bellúr tank 3 miles from Nelligere.

Sugar-cane.—Sugar-cane is grown in rotation with paddy or Bengal-gram to the extent of about 900 acres annually and in years in which the supply of water is insufficient for the irrigation of wet crops, the water is reserved and crops of chenna and other produce raised below the tanks.

Dry crops.—The Mungar and Hingar crops are shewn separately in the margin. The Mungar cholam is used by the poorer ryots and is also given to the jítgars and laborers, while the later ragi is eaten by all. Cholam is sown towards the end of March or during April and harvested in July or August, while the ragi crop with navané and sámé is reaped in November.

Mungar.	Hingar.	
1. Si-jola	1. Hain ragi	9. Black gram
2. Sessamum seed, 1st sort	2. Sámé	10. Green gram
3. Blackgram	3. Harka	11. Bengal gram
4. Green gram	4. Navané	12. Chilles
5. Coriander seed	5. Ballar	13. Castor-oil seed
	6. Dál	14. Fenugreek
	7. Horse gram	15. Sessamum, 2nd sort
	8. Wheat	

Garden.—The garden produce consisting of cocoa and areca-nut, betel-leaves, plantains &c., is inconsiderable.

Neither paddy nor rice appears to be exported from the taluk, but the Malnad rice which is considered superior is imported principally for consumption in the kasba and Bindiganavale hoblis, and if this supply runs short, rice is sent from Ganjam. No cholam is ever exported, but the ragi crop of a good average season is estimated at sufficing for 2 years and an average year for 18 months' consumption, and ordinarily there is considerable export to Ganjam and Mysore. In bad years, the surplus is drawn upon and purchased by the poorer ryots whose stores are exhausted with money obtained by the sale of the produce of the minor crops,, such as Bengal gram, oilseeds &c., exported to Ganjam, and horse-gram, ballar, &c., to Bangalore, as well as cattle, sheep, wool, ghee and curds &c., and from the money earned on the coffee estates.

There are five markets :—

No.	Name of Hobli.	Name of place.	Day.
1	Kasba hobli	Nagamangala	Friday.
2	Bhimanhalli	Devalapur	Wednesday.
3	Mannahalli	Chinnya	Sunday.
4	Bindiganavale	Bindiganavale...	Monday.
5	Bellúr	Bellúr	Monday.

With the exception of Nagamangala, which serves also part of the Mandya Taluk and where about 7 or 800 Rs. worth of grain, salt, &c., is sold weekly, the markets are insignificant, but they are convenient in enabling the ryots to sell small quantities of their produce and procure the articles required by them in return.

Rain-fall.—The rain return in this taluk during former years has been so inaccurately kept that it is useless to do more than compare the fall of 1875—76 with that of 1874—75, which was known to be a favorable season :—

Years.	Mungar.																Hingar.																					
	Purvashada.	Uttrashada.	Shravana.	Dhanishta.	Setabhisha.	Purva Bhadra.	Uttra Bhadra.	Revati.	Aswini.	Part of Bharani.	Part of Bharani.	Krittika.	Part of Rohini.	Part of Rohini.	Mrugasira.	Part of Aridra.	Total.	Part of Aridra.	Punarvasu.	Pushya.	Aslesha.	Makha.	Pubba.	Uttra.	Part of Hasta.	Part of Hasta.	Chitta.	Part of Swáti.	Part of Swáti.	Visakha.	Anuradha.	Jéshta.	Múla.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.							July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.									
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
1874—75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	41	1	85	9	26	2	58	1	87	5	90	9	50	1	25	...	5	21	15	30	41						
1875—76	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	20	...	80	...	96	3	8	...	...	1	13	4	76	2	70	..	...	...	...	8	64	11	72						

In 1874—75 the Mungar rains though late were plentiful, and the Hingar rains were copious so that the crop was above the average, but in 1875—76 the Mungar rains were scanty and intermitted, and the cholam and other early crops suffered in consequence. In spite of this however the crop was not much under the average.

By the failure of the 4 rains required at the time of sowing the ragi crop between the end of June and 22nd August, the seed in some places did not germinate, and the land was re-sown at the end of August. The September rains were generally favorable, but those of October were insufficient to mature the grain, a great deal of which either did not form properly in the ear or failed to ripen.

The most deficient rain-fall seems to have been round Nagamangala in parts of the Kasba, Mannahalli and Bindiganavale hoblis comprising in all 16 villages. In the Konanur firka of the Mannahalli hobli which I inspected, the land was prepared and ragi was sown in July but without success. The ryots encouraged by the rain which came in September made a second attempt in the Uttra rains, but the blade withered, as the ground became hard and baked by want of rain in October, and the only crop realized was a little gram. The out-turn of Bengal-gram and other produce cultivated in lieu of paddy was fair.

The following is a brief summary of the reports of Shanbhogs.

Paddy.—The Vaisak crop which was reaped in August or September 1875, was good and better than that of the previous year, but the crop which will have to be reaped in the corresponding months of the current year will be less.

Sugar-cane.—Crop good.

Dry-crops.—The Mungar crops of jola, black and green grams, sessamums and coriander seed were about the average. The Hain ragi was less than half the usual crop, except in a few villages near Nagamangala, Mannahalli and Bindiganavale where it was less than a quarter and failed completely in several villages. The other Hain crops, harka, navane, sámé, horse-gram, ballar, sessamum seed, chillies, castor-oil seed, black and green grams and coriander seed were better than the ragi crop.

Food supply and prices.—The classification of the census is as follows :—

I.	Persons under Government	1,332	V.	Labor	2,483
II.	Professional persons	641	VI.	Commerce and Trade ..	2,516
III.	Service or personal office	629	VII.	Manufacture and arts ..	2,756
IV.	Agriculture	17,383	VIII.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise such as persons of no occupation and all children under 12 years	49,420
				Total..	74,762

According to this, 23 per cent are heads of agricultural families and about 66 per cent thei dependants including children or 3 persons to each. The remaining 9 per cent represent other classes

By the taluk accounts 16 per cent are pattadars or land holders, with an average number of 4 dependants of all ages to each, but I have already mentioned that in some cases the proportion of dependants is much higher.

Ragi.—The principal local market of Nagamangala appears to receive very uncertain supplies of ragi as must be the case when there is no large non-producing population to create a steady demand and make it worth while for traders and store-keepers with some capital to supply the market regularly and thus prevent excessive fluctuations in price. This is a fact which is apparent if prices at Channaraypatna, Nagamangala, Mandya and similar places be compared with those at Mysore, shewing that in times of scarcity prices rise in a greater ratio, and when grain is plentiful, fall lower than in the large markets which draw their supplies from a greater distance and in larger quantities.

The Nagamangala market is principally dependent on petty traders on small quantities of grain brought in for sale by producers in the taluk and on grain carts in transit to Mysore from Channaraypatna and the Túmkúr District, but the Mysore merchants informed me that during the latter part of the year, there had been a great diminution in the imports from Túmkúr by this route, owing to the alarm which arose when cholera was prevalent, and that much of the ragi from that part of the country was sent *viâ*., Bangalore. While I was at Nagamangala, the market would have been very badly supplied but for the stoppage of two carts of ragi passing through to Mysore from Kunigal.

Ragi now sells at 19 or 20 seers per rupee in Mysore and 17 or 16 in Nangamangala, the rise having commenced since June last when fears of a deficient harvest were first entertained.

The course of prices has been as follows·—

January to May 1875	40 to 42	seers per rupee.
June	35	,,
July	32	,,
August	29	,,
September	27	,,
October	24	,,
November	22	,,
December	20	,,
January	19 to 18	seers per rupee.
February	17	,,

It is difficult to say to what height prices may rise, but if rain falls in April and the early cholam crop looks well, prices will be sooner affected than in places where the interval to the next harvest is longer.

Rice.—Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee which is about the same price as at Mysore and no great rise is expected

The general impression among the Shanbhogs and others is that there is a considerable reserve stock of ragi in the taluk and that although many of the poorer classes have very little, there are few without some small stock and that they have resources to various kinds which will keep them from actual want till next harvest. About 60* ryots were mentioned to me who had stocks known to vary from 400 to 20 kandis and I was told that three times that number could be named without difficulty, and even in the villages in Mannahalli hobli where no ragi was obtained this year, it is believed that there is 2 or 3 months' supply in hand.

	No. of persons.
*1 Kasba Nagamangala ...	12
2 Bindiganavale ...	12
3 Mannahalli ...	12
4 Bhimanahalli ...	7
5 Yelladahalli ...	4
6 Bellúr	5
7 Nagatihalli	8
	60

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th April 1876.

Nagamangala has long been noted as a taluk from which more than almost any other both laborers and ryots seek employment in the Coffee Districts and this year, as has been seen in other taluks, a larger number than usual have gone. In August last, a Villagevar return was called for, which shewed that 3,455 persons were reported as absent on Coffee estates and a return now received gives nearly 2,000 more as having gone there since August. Most of whom will return temporarily at or before the "Ugádi" feast (26th March 1876) bringing with them sums estimated at from 10 to 30 Rs. each.

No.	Hoblis.	No. of persons absent on Coffee estates in August 1875.	No. of persons who proceeded to coffee plantations subsequent to August.	Total.
1	Nagamangala ...	950	750	1,700
2	Budiganavale ...	680	322	1,002
3	Mannahalli ...	507	275	782
4	Bhimanahalli ...	669	200	869
5	Yelladahalli ...	245	119	364
6	Bellúr ...	182	155	337
7	Nagatihalli ...	222	75	297
	Total... ..	3,455	1,896	5,351

The taluk returns give a total under the head cattle of about 109,000 head, of which nearly 59,500 are horned cattle and 49,500 sheep and goats. This gives an average of 340 head of all kinds per village or 174 horned cattle and 166 sheep.

Fodder and Water-supply.

There will no doubt be very little fodder available during the hot weather, especially in the kasba and Bhimanahalli hoblis, but I heard fewer complaints than in Channarayapatna and the people generally did not appear to apprehend casualties among the cattle from starvation.

There are 13 Amrut Mahal kavals and some grazing is to be had at the foot of Haltibetta and the other hills, but several villages in the kasba hobli are very badly off in this respect. About half of the tanks are dry, but the rest contain from 2 to 3 months' supply. The stream running past Bellúr is said never to dry, and some of the rocky hills contain unfailing stores of water. About half way up Haltibetta, a trigonometrical station 3,045 feet above sea-level, there is a fissure in the rock penetrating the hill on the south-side to some distance and containing a reservoir which does not dry even in the hottest season. The length of the cave is about 40 yards and the water extends at present for about 30 yards with an average depth of 3 feet. It streams down the face of the rock in the monsoon and in the dry weather crops out at the foot of the hill in two excellent springs, which furnish water to the population and cattle of 12 villages. At Basvankalbetta, there is a similar spring supplying 6 villages. At Kotattibetta there is a smaller one and I have no doubt there are others not mentioned to me.

Government Demand.

As is the case in all the other taluks the number of persons paying 5 and 10 rupees forms the great bulk of the pattadars. Fifty persons however hold extensive lands and pay assessment from 100 to 150 Rs. as shewn below :—

From.	To.	No. of Pattadars.
Below.	5	8,909
5	10	2,080
10	20	870
20	30	48
30	40	58
40	50	39
50	60	40
60	70	21
70	80	33
80	90	13
90	100	8
100	150	42
	Total.....12,161	

Khists.

The khists for December and January were promptly paid. The demand for December was Rs. 11,148 and the amount collected was 19,150 or 8,002 in excess of the khist. The khist for January was Rs. 35,945—0—11. Of this Rs. 40,626—2—4 or 4,679—1—5 in excess of the khist was collected.

The khists were paid mostly out of the money the ryots had on hand and no coercive measures were adopted.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 6th April 1876.

The extension of khists up to June has afforded the ryots great relief, and it is anticipated that the amount still due to Government will be paid out of the earnings on Coffee Plantations, sale of small produce, cattle, cart-hire, &c. No petitions for further concessions were received, and it appears unnecessary to grant them.

District Fund.

There are 2 District roads in this taluk, 1 from Nagamangala to Attikuppa, 7 miles, and 1 French Rocks-Mayasandra road, 26 miles. The annual expenditure on these and other miscellaneous works may be put down at Rs. 3,500.

The annual expenditure on account of tanks &c., varies from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

The expenditure on Imperial roads.—Hassan and Bangalore road under the control of the D. P. W.—is not on record in this Office.

The Bellúr Dasankere series of tanks will afford work if necessary to the ryots of the Bellúr hobli, and there are also two works belonging to the Basral series which lie south of Nagamangala, which can be taken up at very short notice, should relief be required in that neighbourhood.

—

From the 1st Assistant Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, No. 219, dated Camp Attikuppa, 4th March 1876.

Adverting to your demi-official letter dated the 19th ultimo, giving cover to the Commissioner's note directing me to report on the state of the crops and condition of the people in the southern taluks of the District, I have the honor to submit the following report with reference to the Taluk of Attikuppa.

2. I proceeded to some important villages in the taluk to make enquiries into the past and present state of the cultivation, and inspected a number of dry lands of which the crops were reaped, as well as the fields under vaisakha cultivation.

3. Attikuppa is an open country, and situated at the right side of the Seringapatam-Nagar high road, 33 miles from the town of Mysore, and 42 from that of Hassan.

4. The general character of the surface of the taluk is undulating, intersected by ranges of small and low hills in the east, from Bogadi in Santebachalli towards Chinkurli, a distance of about 6 miles. During the hot season, the plains present an uninviting aspect, but when the rains set in, they are quickly brought under the plough and soon assume a verdant and pleasant appearance.

5. Subsequent to the assumption of the country by the British, the original jurisdiction of the taluk was enlarged by adding to it in 1839—40 the late Bukankere Taluk, 8 miles in southern direction, and the Kikkeri hobli at the same distance in north ; 10 years ago, when the other portions of the late Kikkeri Taluk was transferred both to Channaraypatna and Narsipur.

6. To give the exact superficial area of the present Attikuppa Taluk, no records are forthcoming in the Cutcherry ; but in its accounts a rough measurement of the boundaries, 26 miles from east to west and 24 from south to north making in all 624 miles, is entered. Attikuppa is bounded by Channaraypatna in the north, Nagamangala and Maudya in the east, Ashtagram and Mysore in the south and Yedatore and Narsipur in the west.

7. This taluk contains 9 hoblis with 552 villages, population of 83,658 and a revenue of Rs. 1,18,004—12—3, as follows :—

Names of hoblis.		Villages.		Population.		Revenue.		
1. Attikuppa	..	65	..	8,743	..	13,410	8	7
2. Kikkeri	..	40	..	6,743	..	10,849	9	4
3. Santebachalli	..	69	..	7,956	..	13,391	8	11
4. Sindagatta	..	69	..	9,562	..	12,996	12	8
5. Melkoté	..	79	..	11,205	..	11,602	3	8
6. Chinkurli	..	60	..	8,459	..	12,749	10	2
7. Bukenkere	..	48	..	9,193	..	11,104	9	4
8. Kannambadi	..	53	..	9,195	..	15,379	4	4
9. Akkihebbal	..	69	..	12,802	..	16,520	9	3
	Total..	552		83,658		1,18,004	12	3

8. These 9 hoblis or 552 villages are again divided into 49 Firkas or groups, each of which is headed by a Shanbhog, with the exception of five Firkas where 2 or 3 Shanbhogs are employed in each.

9. The ryots distinguish 6 principal kinds of soil in the Taluk.

1. Kemp or red, which is the prevailing soil of the taluk.
2. Kallu narzu or stony.
3. Maralu misra, sandy or inferior.
4. Bile karalu, white stiff loam.
5. Yaré, rich black garden soil.
6. Chaulu, saltish.

10. The hoblis of Akkihebbal, Kannambadi and Bukankere are situated on the banks of large streams, such as Hemavati and Cauvery, the former of which rises in Vastara, and the latter in Coorg. Both these streams pass through the taluk in its west and southern frontier on their way towards Puvanahalli, where they meet together.

11. The * five channels brought from the dams across these rivers irrigate acres 4,012, bearing an assessment of Rs. 24,289—15—7.

*1. Mandagere Nalla.
2. Akkihebbal do.
3. Hemagiri. do.
4. Kalhalli do.
5. Hoskota. do

12. There are 247 tanks in the taluk, and 48 of them are registered as large, each being capable of irrigating more than 20 acres, while the rest are of smaller capacity.

13. In addition to the above, 970 wells are reported to have been existing in the taluk. None of them appear to be supplying water for irrigation, but for drinking and other domestic purposes.

14. The taluk contains no jungles ; but the jalari trees producing sealing-wax being in abundance in the eastern hills of Narayandurga and Melkote, they are let out on contract for Rs. 2,105 for the current year.

15. Almost all the taluk is thickly populated, and its arable lands eagerly taken up for cultivation. In the accounts, it is mentioned that 431 out of 552 villages are populated and the rest depopulated ; but not even a single acre can be seen uncultivated in any of the last mentioned hamlets.

16. The rates of assessment* prevalent in the taluk do not seem to be in any way oppressive in comparing them with those of the adjacent taluks. However it is generally presumed by ryots of Attikuppa that the lands in the Firkas of Sindaghatta, Melkote and Kikkeri bear higher rates than those of the other parts of the taluk do.

* Dry per Krishnaraj Kandi	Rs.	2	14	7 to 116	7	4
Wet "	Rs.	4	13	10 to 20	0	0
Garden "	Rs.	2	5	10 to 49	7	8

17. The existing accounts of the taluk shew that the cultivated area amounts to acres 63,936,* yielding a revenue as already stated Rs. 1,18,004—12—3. To this, a sum of Rs. 23,726—11—9 collected in the shape of mohatarfa, sayer, local cess, forest and law and justice, &c., being added, the whole comes to Rs. 1,41,731—8—0, which forms the present Beriz of the taluk.

*Dry	56,735	
Wet	5,100	
Garden	2,101	
	63,936	

18. The revenue of the taluk in 1839—40 was Rs. 84,591—14—2, and the difference between this amount and the present collection is chiefly due to the gradual increase in the cultivation of land since 1851—52, and also to the transfer of Kikkeri Hobli.

20. In this taluk as in the other parts of the country, the ryots count two seasons for agricultural operations. One is called "Kar" and the other "Hain". The former, consisting principally of jola, yellu, castor-oil, harka, tadagani, togari, commences with the "Mungar" rains or south-west monsoon in April to June, while the latter begins in July or August, when the following crops are sown :—

1. Dod-ragi.
2. Avare or ballar.
3. Huchellu.
4. Haralu, castor-oil.
5. Horse-gram.
6. Bengal-gram.
7. Uddu or blackgram.
8. Paddy.
9. Chillies.
10. Coriander.
11. Menthya.
12. Navane.

21. The ragi is the common food to almost all the people here. Many of the agricultural and hardworking classes of every caste, which form $\frac{12}{20}$ of the population, generally eat ragi, avare, and gram with a small quantity of rice, while the rest consisting of Melkote Brahmins and others use the rice alone for their food. The ragi grown in this part of the country being considered to be rather wholesome and superior in taste, scarcely any native of the taluk lets it unused.

22. From this, it is clear that ragi, avare and gram are principal staple produce.

23. In the current year, the general prospects of agriculture are not favorable. The absence of good rains in the taluk caused a great apprehension. Its past cultivating season began with scanty and deficient showers which continued up to August. There was an entire failure of tank-filling rains in the Hoblis of Santebachalli, Akkihebbal, Chinkurli and also in some villages of Bukankere and Sindaghatta. In May and June no crops were in consequence raised by the ryots with rare exceptions.

24. The marginally noted is the rain-fall at Attikuppa as registered in the Taluk Cutcherry. It may be alleged that the taluk people do not understand how to compute the quantity of rain, but from the information I gathered in my enquiries, I am induced to believe that the rain register of the taluk is not far from correct.

		Inches.	
April	...	·65	Mungar 3·22½
May	...	2·10	
June	...	·47½	
July	...	1·70	Hingar. 7·55
August	...	0·00	
September	...	2·00	
October	...	2·65	
November	...	1·20	
		10·77½	

25. The quantity 10·77½ fallen this year appears to be equal to ½ of the rain registered in 1874—75.

26. To ascertain the quantity of rain-fall in the interior parts of the taluk, no means exist at present. However, the allegations of ryots that the past rains in the early part of the year were irregular and partial in some of the hoblis and rather unseasonable and scanty in others, cannot be doubted.

27. In May when the rain-fall seemed for a time to be encouraging in some localities, a few ryots ploughed the lands and put the Kar seeds; but during the subsequent break of the weather at some villages in the east and deficient rains in the west of Attikuppa, a sort of small caterpillars and white worms called "Salibe" made their appearance, and destroyed the plants then existing, and also ate away the seeds lately sown. But fortunately this state of things was confined only to a few villages in the Hoblis of Akkihebbal, Santebachalli and Chinkurli.

28. In July and August when rains were very essential for the growth of Kar crops and for the preparation of lands for the Hain cultivation, the marginally noted Firkas received no showers at all. Many of the tanks in this part of the country dried up, and the ryots here in consequence suffered more loss than those at Sindaghatta, Attikuppa, Melkote, Kannambadi, Kikkeri and Gummanahalli, where the July rains fell and the seeds for the Hain crops were sown. The 8 Firkas in Kannambadi, 2 in Kikkeri, 1 in Bukankere, and another in Sindaghatta are exceptions to the above, as these villages received a heavy fall of rains in July, and the condition of their crops was improved in all respects.

Akkihebbal.	Agale.
Sákshibidu.	Manikanahalli.
Natanahalli.	Chinkurali.
Nandipura.	Hadanur.
Mandagere.	Chettamgere.
Kuppahalli.	Madru.
Santebachalli.	Heremanahalli.
Melugere.	Murukanahalli.

29. The whole taluk was visited with good showers of rains in the latter part of September, and the tanks of Kikkeri, Attikuppa, Sindaghatta and Agale received their full supplies.

30. But previous to the fall of the last mentioned rains, the crops on some fields sown in July were injured by the dry weather, while those in others were withering. The ryots, therefore, had to employ themselves in weeding those lands where they had plants and plough the rest, sowing horse-gram thereon in October, a season far advanced for these operations.

31. These crops, however, would have brought in at least a fair out-turn, if the subsequent rains had fallen in all the villages. The rains in October were partial and showers of November became scanty and unseasonable. Jaginakere and 11 other Firkas which were visited with heavy rains in October yielded ½ to ¾ harvest, while Attikuppa and 10 others where the fall of this rain was moderate, produced ¼ to ⅝th. The crops in the whole Chinkurli, Akkihebbal, Santebachalli Hoblis and some Firkas in Bukankere were reduced to $\frac{1}{16}$ and ⅛th owing to the failure of all seasonable rains.

32. Instances where the ragi crops entirely failed in the past season are not also wanting. Having had no rains in the Firkas of Santebachalli, Agale and Malagur at the ragi-sowing seasons, their ryots remained in despair till the end of September, and the ragi seeds then sown by them produced little or no harvest. The wet crops under tanks, castor-oil, horse-gram and Bengal-gram have however yielded ¼ to ½ returns in these villages.

33. The out-turn of paddy, cocoanut, supari, sugar-cane and castor-oil was not bad in all the other villages. The lands under channels and big tanks yielded a fair return *viz.*, ½ to ⅔ harvest, while

the Doddi Bhatta (course paddy) sown in moist dry lands at the 5 Firkas in Melkote and Santebachalli Hoblis produced ⅛ harvest.

34. To give an idea as to the state of the crops raised in the past season in different villages, I beg to refer you to the accompanying statement, from which it will be observed that the produce of the dry crops in the taluk were not good on the whole.

35. The number of Pattadars and the proportion of their kandayam have been given in the margin, and the majority of holdings in the taluk is within Rs. 5, which may not permit the holders to accumulate a large supply of grain. There are some substantial ryots and merchants in the adjacent villages, who lent the poor ryots both grain and cash on interest, which is repayable in the next harvest.

From Rs.			To Rs.			No. of Pattas.
0	2	4	5	0	0	7,914
5	0	0	10	0	0	3,685
10	0	0	20	0	0	2,410
20	0	0	427	0	0	1,078
						15,087

36. In Attikuppa, 5 * weekly markets are held, and all necessaries of life can be had at a comparatively short distances from the doors of the ryots. In these markets, they sell oil-seeds and other pulse grains buying in return food-grains, and common course cloths and cumblies.

* 1 Attikuppa ... On Wednesday
2 Kiskeri ... „ Friday
3 Santebachalli ... „ Thursday
4 Sindaghatta ... „ Sunday
5 Bukankere ... „ Saturday

37. This taluk is opened on all sides by roads and there is no difficulty in removing the produce to the local markets.

38. The quantity of dry grains required for the home consumption is estimated to be about 25,000 cart-loads per year, and the town of Melkote alone is to be supplied with 500 carts of rice from Seringapatam and Ganjam. The past season has produced about 35,000 carts of ragi in the taluk; and in addition to this the merchants of Alur, Ganjam and Mysore import to its markets, rice, oil, dál and other condiments to the amount of Rs. fifty-thousand, exporting at the same time from Attikuppa paddy and horse-gram worth Rs. five or six-thousand towards Mysore.

39. Now 5,000 carts of ragi are said to be in hand at the villages of this taluk and they together with the estimated amount of import of grains would meet the requirements of the people till the next harvest.

40. The price of chief food-grains is rising in every market, and especially the ragi and paddy are sold at a high price. In comparing the present rate with that of last year, all with the exception of the chief eatable grains appear to be cheap. The statement noted in the margin explains the price of these principal articles in the Attikuppa market with the rates of corresponding month in 1874—75. The rise in the price of food-grains is attributed not only to the failure of rains in the cultivating season and consequent loss in the harvest, but to the withholding of the existing stocks by the richer and influential ryots with the hopes of gaining a better profit in case the coming season fails.

Name of grain.	Rate.	Seers in Febry. 1875.	Seers in Febry. 1876.
Ragi	per rupee.	36	17
Paddy	„	32½	24
Rice	„	12½	10½
Avare	„	10½	16
Horse-gram	„	20	18
Bengal-gram ..	„	8	12
Dál	„	7½	9½
Togari	„	10	14
Wheat	„	9	8

41. But it is gratifying to notice here that no pressure was put upon ryots for payment of kandayam, nor did they sell away their produce in sacrifice of their interest to meet the Government demand.

42. The khists for December, January and February amount to Rs. 15,553, 48,071 and 48,071, respectively; and for this, the ryots voluntarily paid Rs. 28,566 in December, Rs. 33,836 in January and Rs. 35,236 in February, that is Rs. 13,013 in excess of the 1st demand, and Rs. 14,235 and 12,835 short of the 2nd and 3rd khists respectively.

43. The number of notices issued to ryots requiring payment is 224, while nothing of the kind was given during the corresponding period of the last year. Having had a good crop in 1874—75, the ryots preferred to sell a portion thereof in the early part of the khists, and pay up all demand at once; but this not being the case in the current year, 224 notices had to be sent in February.

44. Four thousand and fifty persons are said to have gone to the coffee plantations in Coorg, Wynad and Nilgiris against 2,242 in 1874—75, and the increase is attributable partly to the want of labor in their own country and partly to the dearness of the provisions.

45. There are 120,992 heads of cattle in Attikuppa, and they grazed within the holdings of their respective owners and on "Gomala" or grass lands. No pasture could be had at present on these lands. The ryots who have secured sufficient quantity of straw during the past harvest feed their animals, and those who have none drive their cattle to the sides of river, channels and date groves, which cover a vast extent of land in the taluk. There is no disease among the cattle in almost all the hoblis of the taluk. In some villages of Akkihebbal, the murrain is just appearing, but no loss has yet been reported therefrom.

46. There is no scarcity of water in the taluk, except in a few small hamlets in the Kikkeri and Akkihebbal Hoblis, where the wells and tanks having dried up, these villagers had to go about a mile to get their supply of water.

47. I have seen the Vaisak crops, sugar-cane and paddy, raised under the tanks of Attikuppa and Kikkeri, and they are in good condition; and should the coming season be favorable, the crops will increase the prosperity of the ryots.

48. Whatever may be the shortcomings in particular localities, famine need not be apprehended at present. If the next south-west monsoon withholds, then necessary measures will be required to take to relieve the poor by carrying out some road and tank works in the affected localities. The ryots have not neglected the provisions which were stored by them against bad seasons. Moreover, no exportation of grain is going on in a large scale to the prejudice of the interests of the people in the taluk.

49. During my enquiries, I had not a single instance in which the ryots have been driven to borrow money at a high rate of interest, nor do they sell their produce hurriedly.

50. In conclusion, I submit that I made particular enquiries both from ryots and village officials regarding the khists. The people are satisfied with the concession which the Government has made at present by extending the remaining khists to June next, as conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8873—85 of the 18th February 1876.

No. 103—Genl. 5, dated Bangalore, 6th April 1876.

Order.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that the condition of the ryots in the Nagamangala and Attikuppa Taluks is not as yet such as to call for the introduction of relief measures other than that already granted in extending the period of collecting the land revenue.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th April 1876.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 968—366, dated Mysore, 28th March 1876.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that on leaving the Nagamangala Taluk on the 8th instant, I proceeded direct to the northern hoblis of Mandya, where I was met by the Amildar who accompanied me while I visited about 35 villages in the Basral, Muttigere and Dud hoblis, as well as several in Yeliyur and the Kasba of Mandya, to which I marched *viâ* Mudugundur and Kergod. Circumstances prevented me making a prolonged tour through the taluk, but as I was satisfied from what I saw that the Amildar was well acquainted with the condition of the people and that the information he gave could generally be relied on, it did not seem necessary to go on to the remaining hoblis of Mandya or to those formerly belonged to Maddur and lately incorporated in it.

I shall therefore refer to the parts visited by myself which are represented to have suffered most from the bad season of 1875—76, and to be the only localities where direct relief is necessary at present.

The character of the cultivation in all these hoblis is nearly the same. About half of the villages have one or more tanks, below which Kartik paddy is raised, with a little sugar-cane under the larger ones such as Mandya and Kottati, and the dry cultivation consists of cholam as an early or Kar crop, and ragi with a variety of minor crops, the principal of which are gram and ballar sown in the Hain season.

The rice is not sufficient for the consumption of the taluk and is imported from Ganjam.

No cholam is exported, and the exportation of ragi is quite exceptional as it is kept by the ryots for their own use or sold in the local markets. In bad seasons grain is obtained from Kunigal, Magadi, Channapatna and Kankanhalli, or from Malvalli, Kollegal, Nagamangala and Attikuppa as may be found best. Money is obtained by the sale of gram, ballar and of wool, as there is a considerable demand for this owing to the number of looms employed in making the cumblies for which Mandya is noted. A good deal of cotton is brought from Tiptur which is spun into thread by the women to be sold to the weavers to be worked up into coarse cloths, and I am glad to mention here that both in this taluk and Nagamangala the people spontaneously mentioned that they had derived great benefit from the abolition of the duty on home-made piece goods. Many of the inhabitants of all classes seek employment in the Coffee Districts and others hire their carts for the conveyance of grain from Ganjam to the Wynaad and Nilgiris.

There are two markets, one at Mandya and the other at Nidagatta near Maddur. Mandya is the principal rice market for the eastern part of the taluk, and as it is on the high road and contains also a proportion of Brahmin inhabitants, there are a number of retail grain shops. In addition to what is thus sold, about 1,000 seers of ragi are brought for sale in small quantities by the neighbouring ryots as long as there is a sufficient surplus to admit of this being done, and the weekly sales of cumblies and coarse cloths amount to Rs. 1,000 or more. Ragi and other articles are brought to Nidagatta which is the market for the eastern part of the taluk from Channapatna and other places, and the ryots of the hoblis adjoining Nagamangala and the French-Rocks generally resort to the Santés at these places as more conveniently situated.

Rain-fall.

The register has not been kept accurately in former years, but the average of the 3 years, 1872—73 to 1874—75 inclusive, is recorded as 18 inches and 56 cents distributed over the seasons as below:—

	Inches.	Cents.
Mungar.		
January to end of June	4	80
Hingar.		
July to December	13	76
Total ...	18	56

In the corresponding periods of 1875—76, the Mungar rain was 3 inches 90 cents and Hingar 6 inches 70 cents, giving a total of 10 inches 60 cents, so that there was a greater proportionate failure of the later than the earlier rains, but the irregularity of the Mungar rains was such as to be almost equivalent to a complete failure since only 50 cents fell in April and 60 in June, nearly the whole of the remainder falling in the month of May.

In August only half an inch fell and in October 1½ inches or one-quarter of the average, the result for the whole season being a deficiency in quantity and an irregular distribution at prolonged intervals.

The villages reported as having suffered severely from the effects of the drought are shewn below, with the reports received on the cholam, ragi and gram crops, which I do not consider exaggerated as it was evident that over most of the country I saw the crop had been of most miserable description. In some holdings it had not been considered worth-while to put up the stake to which cattle are tied when treading out the corn and the grain had been beaten out with sticks. In other fields no crop at all had been got.

Hobli.	Total No. of villages.	No. in which crop failed.	Estimated crop.	Population.
1. Basral	47	41	Paddy 8/16, Cholam 1/16, Ragi 3/16, Gram 3/16	9,646
2. Muttigere	27	25	do	4,394
3. Dud	37	34	do	9,310
4. Mandya	23	8	do	1,816
5. Yeliyur	17	12	do	3,964
6. Kottatti	29	25	do	7,864

Mandya is a poor taluk, the soil of the Basral, Muttigere and some other hoblis is so stony that the maximum produce, which it is considered capable of yielding, is 18 months' supply for the population. This does not permit of any stock accumulating and even in ordinary seasons grain is bought by the poorer ryots. In almost every village that I visited, there were some who were obtaining ragi or cholam from Nagamangala, Mandya or the French Rocks. About 6,000 or 7,000 seers had been brought by the ryots of Basral, Kergod, &c., on their carts from Magadi and Kunigal, and a camp of Kormars had imported from Kankanhalli on two or three occasions, but were not expected to return as there was no forage for their cattle.

In Basral itself which is a large village with about 900 inhabitants, there was no cholam, but a tolerable supply of ragi most of which however was in the hands of 20 of the principal ryots, and at Muttigere, the head-quarters of the next hobli, it was much the same. At both places I was asked to provide work, as the poorer people stated their money was being exhausted and prices were rising at Nagamangala. There was no grain for sale in the village, and the Barabaluti washermen said, their fees were in some cases unpaid or given in grain bought at Nagamangala. At one or two other villages some of the women complained of the absence of the males of the family in the Coffee Districts, and of money not having been received, and one man said he had had no grain to eat the previous day.

Prices.

In Mandya market there has not been any very great rise in the price of rice. During the last 3 years it seems to have sold at from 14 to 12 seers per rupee in the months of January, February and March, and was selling at 10½ when I was there. Cholam is rarely sold and ragi fluctuates greatly, being sometimes sold at over 50 seers for a rupee while it is now selling at 20.

Water and Fodder.

In the whole taluk, the number of cattle is given as 150,781, but nearly 97,000 head consist of sheep and goats maintained for the sake of the wool used in the manufacture of Cumblies.

The taluk is badly supplied with grazing. The uncultivated land is unsuited for pasturage and the cattle were in worse condition than in any taluk I passed through. There are 245 tanks of all classes and 1,015 wells and about the same number of ponds. Nearly three-quarters of the tanks and wells are either dry or contain very little water which has in many cases to be brought from long distances.

The scale of pattas is as follows:—

Below 5 Rs.	..	..	..	..	14,338
Between 5 and 10	..	..	..	..	3,888
„ 10 and 20	..	..	..	..	1,929
„ 20 and 50	..	..	..	..	716
„ 50 and 100	..	..	..	..	246
„ 100 and 200	..	..	..	..	18
„ 200 and 250	..	..	..	..	1
				Total....	21,136

Government Demand.

The khists for December, January and February amounted to Rs. 81,364—4—0, of which Rs. 69,486—15—2 was collected up to the end of February and Rs. 5,010—1—3, up to the 10th March, making a total of Rs. 74,497—0—5 and leaving a balance due of Rs. 6,867—3—7 as shewn against the Hoblis below :—

No.	Names of Hoblis.	Khists for December, January, and February.			Amount collected up to 10th March.			Difference. Increase.			Difference. Decrease.		
1	Basral	10,285	8	0	9,895	8	6	...	...	...	389	15	6
2	Muttigere	4,415	4	0	5,766	3	5	1,350	15	5	...	...	...
3	Dud	8,179	4	0	8,591	13	1	412	9	1	...	...	...
4	Kasba Mandya	11,635	8	0	10,686	0	7	...	...	...	949	7	5
5	Yeliyur	5,523	12	0	5,052	11	1	...	...	...	471	0	11
6	Koitatti	8,531	4	0	7,380	2	4	...	...	...	1,151	1	8
7	Anai	6,729	0	0	5,618	6	8	...	...	...	1,110	9	4
8	Atagur	6,867	12	0	5,962	15	3	...	...	...	904	12	9
9	Maddur	8,681	0	0	6,976	11	5	...	...	...	1,904	4	7
10	Tippur	5,869	8	0	4,863	9	3	...	...	...	1,005	14	9
11	Kudurgundi	4,446	8	0	3,702	14	10	...	...	...	743	9	2
	Total.....	81,364	4	0	74,497	0	5	1,763	8	6	8,630	12	1
	Net.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,867	3	7

It is remarkable that in two of the Hoblis where the crops have been bad, namely Muttigere and Dud, excess payments should have been voluntarily made and that in Basrai there should be so small a balance due which is accounted for by the fact that the individual payments are small and that the money is obtained from sources other than the sale of grain and is generally in hand at the time the demand is made.

The outstanding balance consists of Rs 4,249—1—7, due on account of lands below tanks in which the paddy crop failed for want of water, which the Deputy Commissioner considers it necessary to remit, and Rs. 2,618—2—0 payable by absentee Pattadars—Brahmins or others. Probably most of the latter sum will be paid up shortly and the Chief Commissioner has authorized the extension of khists till June, the remission of Hulbani &c.

Mandya to Basral.
„ Melkote.
„ Kottatti.

The Amildar reported that generally speaking in all the villages in the list, there were a number of persons who had either come to the end of their supplies or nearly so, and that they were dependent in a great measure on the localities I have mentioned above, from which they bring grain for themselves, as there are no large traders in the Taluk, and he recommended that a selection should be made of tanks most conveniently situated for the villages and that the roads marginally noted which had been commenced by the Deputy Commissioner should be proceeded with.

When I was at Mandya on the 11th instant, there were a number of ryots from the surrounding villages at work in the embankment of the Melkote road, and I hear that the number has since increased to 300 shewing that there is a desire for employment and that this is considered a boon by some ryots who under other circumstances might be indifferent to it.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th April 1876.

The works selected in consultation with the Amildar and Officers of the Irrigation Department are shewn in the margin and there will apparently be no difficulty in finding employment for those actually in want until the early rains fall, when the numbers will diminish as the ryots who have lands will leave in order to sow their crops.

The number of men who have proceeded to the Coffee Districts is 6,264 for the whole Taluk, of whom 2,227 have gone from the hoblis now referred to, being 1,800 more than last year. Most of these will now return with their savings for the Ugádi or new year's feast, and if rain falls in good time for the early crops, it is expected that the prices of ragi will go down in all taluks from which supplies are now procured.

Works on which the sum of Rs. 2,000 *sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner will be expended.*

Series.	Hoblis.	Villages.	No.	Tanks or Wells.	Proposed expenditure.	Villages which will be benefited. No.	Names.	Population.
				Tanks.				
I. Basral.	Basral.	Mudangatta.	1	Mudangatta.	250	1	Mudangatta	161
						2	Heggattahalli ...	50
						3	Tirumalapur ...	74
	,,	Basral.	2	Chikkenkere.	250	1	Basral	971
						2	Tavarekere	186
	Muttigere.	Waddarhalli.	3	Waddarhalli.	125	1	Waddarhalli ...	25
						2	Shanbhogballi ...	194
	,,	Benhatti.	4	Benhatti	200	1	Benhatti	247
						2	Mallanhalli	255
	,,	Muttigere.	5	Dasankere.	500	1	Muttigere	635
			6	Muttigere.		2	Billanahalli ...	343
II. Koppa.	Dud.	Madagundur.	7	Hirikere.	250	1	Madagandur ...	374
						2	Bommanhalli ...	373
						3	Managanhalli ...	47
	,,	Chokanhalli	8	Chokanhalli.	300	1	Chokanhalli ...	866
						2	Hanganhalli ...	528
				Total...	1875			...
				Wells.				*Cattle.*
	Basral.	Basral,	1	Clearing out and repairing a well at the temple.	50	1	Basral	1,656
	Dud	Madagandur	2	Clearing and deepening 3 reservoirs.	75	1	Madagandur ...	725
				Total.....	2,000			

Works connected with series tanks for which estimates will be prepared by the Irrigation Department by the end of March 1876.

Series	Hoblis.	Villages.	Names of Tanks.	Amount of Estimate.
I Basral.	Basral.	Basral.	Chikenkere	1,500
	Muttigere	Benhatti.	Benhatti	1,500
	...	Muttigere.	Muttigere	500
II Koppa.	Basral.	Dod Kutakere.	Dod Kutakere ...	1,046
	...	Chik Bellu.	Chik Bellu	2,997
	Dud	Hodagatta.	Hodagatta	2,637

CIRCUIT, No. 3, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 7TH APRIL 1876.

ORDERED, that the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division be specially thanked for the personal trouble he has taken in enquiring into the condition of the several Districts in his Division.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
21st April 1876.

READ—

No. 328, dated 6th January, from Inspector General of Registration.
„ 4814, dated 15th January, from Deputy Accountant General.
„ 1159, dated 19th January, from Deputy Accountant General, in charge Chief Commissioner's Treasury.
„ 80, dated 20th January, from Judge, Small Cause Court.
„ 2426—269, dated 20th January, from Judicial Commissioner.
„ 1051—167, dated 20th January, from Military Assistant.
„ 910, dated 20th January, from Superintendent, Government Press.
„ 2498, dated 21st January, from Conservator of Forests.
„ 3092, dated 24th January, from Director of Public Instruction.
„ 3223, dated 25th January, from Inspector General of Police.
„ 110, dated 25th January, from Superintendent, Inam Settlements.
„ 351—79, dated 4th February, from Superintendent of Coorg.
„ 547, dated 9th February, from Anche Bakshi.
„ 436, dated 22nd February, from Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ 889—339, dated 26th February, from Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ 288, dated 26th February, from Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ 745—360, dated 27th March, from Commissioner, Nagar Division.

No. 531—GENL. 6, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST APRIL 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner having examined the returns of officials who have completed more than 55 years of age, received with the above, approves of the several recommendations made by the Heads of Departments.

In the case however of Jailor Ranoji of the Kolar District, who is apparently unfit for further service, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that he should retire at once if entitled to pension.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Heads of Departments.
„ Deputy Accountant General with a copy of the return prepared in this Office.

Extract para. 1 from a letter from ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department,—No. 193, dated Fort William, the 31st March 1876.

PARA. 1.—I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1430, dated the 19th ultimo, and in reply to say that Dr. Partridge's explanation of the circumstances under which he refused to attend upon an officer of the Telegraph Department who required his attendance is accepted. To prevent similar misapprehensions, orders will be issued to all Heads of Departments in Calcutta to instruct their subordinates to append their official designation to their signatures when applying for medical aid from any of the medical officers whose duty it is to attend upon them without charge.

Extract paras. 1, 2 and 4 from a letter from J. F. BEATSON, Esq., M. D., Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1430, dated Fort William, the 19th February 1876.

PARA. 1.—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 92 of the 10th instant, and herewith to submit for the information of Government the explanation* received from Surgeon Major S. B. Partridge in reply to the complaint from Mr. E. Hand, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs.

* With memo. No 5913, dated the 12th February 1876, from the Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency Circle.

Para. 2.—Implicit faith may be placed I think on the statement of Professor Partridge when he says "My letter was written to Mr. Hand under the impression that he was seeking my services in the capacity of a private patient; I was certainly not in any degree aware that he was entitled to them gratuitously." Indeed I know with certainty that when refusing to attend, except in consultation, he was but repeating what, under the increasing weight of his public duties in the Medical College, he had been forced to write to those who would have requited him handsomely for his professional attendance.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th April 1876.

Para. 4.—Being anxious to ascertain whether in Mr. Hand's notes there was such distinct evidence of his official status as must have shewn who he was, I asked demi-officially through Colonel Murray whether he had kept copies of them ; or failing that, whether he could recal the style under which he subscribed them. The note appended * is the reply. I am afraid the circumstance of his not tendering a "fee" would hardly convince the medical officer that he was *therefore* entitled to free medical advice. Every practitioner in the service meets with swarms of patients who, though entitled to claim attendance, *will not* have it on such terms, while each one must in his daily professional experience have met with less liberal individuals.

* Dated 17th February 1876.

Extract para. 1 from a letter from Surgeon Major S. B. Partridge, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, to the Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency Circle,—dated Calcutta, the 11th February 1876.

Para. 1.—In reply to your memorandum No. 5909 of this day's date, I have the honor to inform you that my letter to Mr. Hand was written under the impression that he was seeking my services in the capacity of a private patient. I was certainly not in any way aware that he was entitled to my services gratuitously.

No. 4—194.

FORWARDED to the Public Works Department for information and for the issue of the necessary orders to the Heads of Departments in Calcutta under the Public Works Departments.

No. 195—97

FORWARDED to the Financial and Marine Departments and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce for information and for the issue of the necessary orders to Heads of Departments in Calcutta.

No. 198—99

FORWARDED to the Foreign and Legislative Departments for information.

Home Department, Medical, No. 200, Fort William, the 31st March 1876.

Forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To—The Foreign Department.

Government of India, Foreign Department, General, No. 797 G., dated Fort William, the 10th April 1876.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore for information.

H. M. DURAND,
For Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 607—GENL. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH APRIL 1876.

ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing be circulated to Heads of Departments with a view to their issuing the necessary orders to their subordinates.

H. HUDSON,
For Offg. Secretary.

PART II

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Government of India, Home Department No. 10—495, dated 29th March 1876, inviting attention to Section 22 of the Reformation Schools' Act (V of 1876), was referred in original to the Judicial Commissioner for expression of opinion.	11th April 1876.	
2	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the provisions of Section 22 of the Civil Procedure Code do not contemplate the exemption from attendance at Civil Courts being made an hereditary privilege, and that the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be prepared on the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner to confer the privilege on such Heads of Matts who may be deemed specially worthy of the honor.	Do do	
3	Notification directing Gulam Dastaghir to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in Kanarese, was gazetted and copy sent to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
4	On the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. W. Porteous, M. A., was vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the District, and with the enhanced powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 187 , during such time as he may act as Deputy Commissioner.—Gazetted, and communicated to Judicial Commissioner.	21st do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Further information on the points denoted, in regard to a permanent scale of remuneration to the Patels and Shanbhogs of four taluks of the Chitaldroog District, submitted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, was called for from the Commissioner Nagar Division.	4th April 1876.	
2	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Superintendent of Coorg were requested to submit particulars of the importation and consumption of earth salt in the form forwarded, required for transmission to the Madras Salt Commission.	Do do	
3	In continuation of previous proceedings, extract from Government of India No. 46 R., dated 20th ultimo, sanctioning the remission of the assessment on land granted to Ramachar and others in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, was forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1876, Part II. Rev. Ag. & Com. No. 17.
4	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that the grant of two pieces of land to Lieutenant-Colonel Boyce Morton, for coffee cultivation, was sanctioned, provided he agreed to abide by such terms as may hereafter be fixed for coffee grants.	6th do	
5	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st March 1876, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	7th do	
6	Under circumstances reported, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the remission of an arrear of Rs. 84—4—6 standing in the accounts of the Mysore District for the year 1874—75.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th do	
7	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to an experimental cardamom plantation formed by Captain Gaskell in one of the estates granted to him for coffee cultivation were communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	10th do	
8	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's observations on a reference from the Nundydroog Commissioner pointing out the defects in, and offering certain suggestions for improving, the existing Abkari arrangements were communicated to that Officer.	Do do	
9	Copy of Government of India No. 314, sanctioning the nomination of two supernumerary Officers to the Mysore Revenue Survey, was forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner with a request that proposals be submitted for such an increase to the strength of the Department as will enable it to complete the work within four years from February next.	12th do	*Vide* Part II. of Progs. for Feb. 1876, "Rev. Ag. & Com." No.
10	Copies of Government of India Resolution No. 290, relating to changes in the present arrangements of the Mathematical Instrument Department, were forwarded to Survey and Settlement Commissioner and other Officers concerned.	19th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	The usual season report was signalled to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	20th April 1876.	
12	Three printed copies of the return of food grains were forwarded to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce in substitution of the manuscript return previously sent.	21st do	
13	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to explain certain discrepancies in the jamabandi statement of the inam villages of the Chamrajesvara temple submitted by him.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, was informed that the sums demanded from the kodigidars of the Duggasandra and Tavarekere tanks as contribution for the repair of their tanks was small and fully represented the interest they had in the repairs apart from the obligations imposed on them as kodigidars and that payment should be enforced.	Do do	
15	The Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks on the season report of the Channagiri Taluk were communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	22nd do	
16	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to submit further information on the condition of the Honnali Taluk.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to submit further information in respect of the irrecoverable balance statement of the Túmkúr District.	Do do	
18	The Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions on the demand, collection and balance returns for January 1876 were communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was informed that, as under the rules only 6 years' purchase could be allowed, if Chappalli Rama Shastri, who solicits a commutation of his personal annual grant into a lump sum is willing to receive at that rate, the Chief Commissioner would be prepared to sanction the commutation.	Do do	
20	In reply, the instructions issued by the Nagar Commissioner for continuing the manufacture of earth salt in the inam village of Krishnarajpur up to 1st April 1877 were approved.	24th do	
21	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was requested to furnish detailed reasons as to why inams once disposed of by the inam Department were submitted for reconsideration.	Do do	
22	On the representation of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, a declaration for the acquisition of certain land for widening the wheat-sellers' street in Lashkar Mohalla in the Town of Mysore was published in the local Gazette.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.	29th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Adverting to correspondence on the subject, the Conservator of Forests was instructed to submit, after discovering the discrepancy of Rs. 32—1—3 appearing in the accounts of the Nagar Division, a fresh statement of demands, collections and outstandings on account of Forest revenue in the Nagar Division, for 1874—75, distinguishing between the collections made by the Forest Department and those by the Revenue Authorities.	6th April 1876.	
2	The grant of 18 months' leave on private affairs having been granted to Mr. Macpherson, temporary 1st grade Assistant Conservator, the approval of the Government of India was solicited to Mr. King, Sub-Assistant Conservator, being appointed to officiate as a third grade Assistant Conservator during Mr. Macpherson's absence.	7th do	
3	A copy of *Revue Des Eaux et Forets Annales Forestieres* for February 1876 was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for distribution to Officers of his Department and ultimate return to this Office.	8th do	
4	A copy of *Annuaire Des Eaux et Forets* for 1876 was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for circulation to Officers of his Department conversant with French.	12th do	
5	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, sanction was granted to Rs. 26—14—0 being written off the revenue outstandings of 1874—75 in the Nundydroog Division, the amount having been credited in the Treasury Account for March 1875.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	19th do	
6	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of certain articles of furniture from the Central Jail at a cost of Rs. 71—0—0 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
7	In reply, the Commissioner was requested to submit further explanation on certain items in his demand, collection and balance statement of the Mysore Range for quarter ending 31st December 1875.	25th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of gratuities, aggregating Rs. 244—0—0 to the individuals denoted, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st April 1876.	
2	As solicited by the Controller, Money Order Offices, Mysore Circle, the purchase of 4 reams of water-marked paper from the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 90—10—8, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, a plan and estimate for Rs. 775—0—0 for the construction of a box-drain in the locality indicated was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	4th do	
4	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned an amount of Rs. 56-1-11 being written off the accounts.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the printing of 500 copies of a Hindustani book, the Karim-ul-Loghal, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
6	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 80 per mensem for three months in casting an additional quantity of type required for the Gazetteer, as also the entertainment temporarily for six months of the establishment denoted at a cost of Rs. 52—0—0.	6th do	
7	Under circumstances represented by Ashtagram Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 21—0—0 in favor of one Kenche Gauda was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that a Notification of sanction by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, for the repair of the Tekalwatti Tank for Rs. 80 from District Funds, was sanctioned.	Do do	
9	Do do for the repair of two wells at a cost of Rs. 664.	Do do	
10	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the disbursement of Rs. 25 from District Fund, for the conservancy establishment to be employed during a fair in the Kolar Taluk, was sanctioned.	Do do	
11	In reply, sanction was accorded to the payment of Rs. 920—1—0 towards the cost of certain works executed by the President, Municipal Commission, from the sum available under "Reserve, Extraordinary, Public Works" in the Budget for 1875—76.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th do	
12	In reply, the Director, Government Gardens, was informed that the adjustment of Rs. 600—0—0, advanced for the purchase of furniture	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	for the "Darwinia" in the Lal-Bagh should be made by a re-appropriation of the Budget grants for the current year, and a statement in the usual form was called for.		
13	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the retention of the services of two orderlies for the Raja's Hospital, Mysore, for a further period of 6 months, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th April 1876.	
14	Under circumstances represented by Ashtagram Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 91—7—0, being expenses incurred in remitting treasure to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, Bangalore, was sanctioned.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction a statement of re-appropriation recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, in the Budget grants of the District for 1875—76.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with copy of re-appropriation statement.	Do do	
16	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the disbursement of Rs. 10—0—0, the usual annual reward to the Vaccinators denoted, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
17	The Inspector General of Police was informed that as a report submitted by him showed that the experimental employment of a special agency for the enforcement of the rules relating to the control of prostitutes has been decidedly successful, the retention of the establishment for a further period of six months was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	Annas 5 and pies 6, being cost of repairing 3 flags, were remitted to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
19	As solicited by Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, the expenditure of Rs. 4—9—4, in conveying records, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
20	As submitted by the Military Assistant, the grant of pensions of Rs. 3—8—0 to two Silledars was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with roll in original.	Do do	
21	As solicited by the Amche Bakshi, the purchase of 520 canvas bags for the use of the Amche Department for 1876—77, at a cost of Rs. 894—6—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, the purchase of eight tin boxes at Rs. 4 each, for the use of the Taluk Treasuries in the Shimoga District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
23	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of a pension of Rs. 5—7—10, on behalf of Srinivasaiengar of the Gondul Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with roll.	Do do	
24	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the transfer of 7 Subedars, 7 Jemadars, 19 Havildars, 22 Sepoys and 4 Fifers of the Mysore Infantry, declared unfit for further service, to the pension list, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
25	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General, regarding the present rates of travelling allowances to Police Assistant Commissioners in this Province, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, with an intimation that, under the circumstances stated, the Officiating Chief Commissioner was not prepared to recommend any alteration in the existing rules for travelling allowances to those Officers.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the retention for a further period of six months of the Drill Instructor of both the Savar and Barr Regiments was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th April 1876.	
27	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the fund to which two items for Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 2,000, granted for relief works in the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore, should be debited, were communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
28	Under circumstances represented, the Inspector General of Police was informed that an amended schedule of establishment for the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police as submitted, was sanctioned, the alteration being reported to the Government of India, in the recent statement of sanctions submitted by the Deputy Accountant General.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	19th do	
29	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, an expenditure of Rs. 10—0—0, on account of the rent for the Government Hindustani School at Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	As solicited, the Military Assistant was authorized to subscribe for a copy of the Madras Quarterly Army List.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
31	Ten printed copies of the Mysore Civil List, as it stood on the 1st April 1876, were submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
32	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had been pleased to sanction the purchase of a cutting machine and gilley press, at a cost of Rs. 695—0—0, for the use of the Central Jail Press, the articles being included in the next indent of the Government Press on Her Majesty's Secretary of State.—Communicated to Superintendent, Central Jail, Deputy Accountant General, and Superintendent, Mysore Government Press.	Do do	
33	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of a pension of Rs. 4—8—10 per mensem to Rangaiengar, late Shekdar of the Channarayapatna Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
34	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to include the pay, Rs 2, of the scavenger of the District Lock-up at Mysore in his next quarterly statement of sanctions for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
35	A bill submitted by the Inam Superintendent for providing new belts for the peons of his Office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
36	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the disbursement of the arrears of pay due to Puttu Rao, Peshkar of the Kavaledurga Taluk, was authorized.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
37	At the request of Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs 20—11—0 from Office contingencies for the purchase of certain periodicals for the use of his Office was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General was requested to submit a detailed statement shewing the exact cost of the late cholera camp established at the Sappers Practice Ground and the proportion of expenses to be borne by the Madras and Mysore Governments and the Bangalore Municipality respectively.—The President, Municipal Commission, was also requested to expedite his detailed bill.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
39	In reply, sanction was accorded to a re-appropriation statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, to meet travelling allowance charges drawn in excess of Budget provision for 1875—76.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st April 1876.	
40	Sanction was accorded to a bill submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, on account of charges incurred in repairing certain tents of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's Office.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and bill forwarded for audit.	22nd do	
41	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to the entertainment of a temporary establishment for the collection of tolls on the Haribar bridge for 1876—77, at a cost of Rs. 37 per mensem, subject to report after three months.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
42	In reply, a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 19—10—0 was forwarded to the Agent P. and O. Steam Navigation Company in adjustment of charges incurred by them on a case of Vanilla beans sent to Messrs. Lewis and Peat.	24th do	
43	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit further information before a bill on account of reward to be paid to detectors of certain smuggled articles in the Closepet Taluk could be sanctioned.	Do do	
44	On a final report by the Deputy Accountant General, a gratuity of Rs. 178—8—0 was sanctioned on behalf of a Lance Daffedar of the Kolar District Police.	Do do	
45	In reply, the Superintendent, Mysore Museum, was authorized to procure from the Military Assistant's Stores, one Daffedar and four Peons' belts, the cost being debited to the Museum contingent grant.—Communicated to Military Assistant.	Do do	
46	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the cost of the repairs of the Harihurpur Travellers' Bungalow will be passed in account by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, from the general savings of the District Fund Budget of the Kadur District.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	26th do	
47	A notification of sanction for Rs. 825, for constructing a drawing well at Hirebenuur, Chitaldroog District, submitted by the Nagar Commissioner, was accepted.	Do do	
48	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to report what funds could be provided from District Funds and from local contributions towards that part of the Chikmagalur-Yedahalli road passing through the Hallihole gorge.—Communicated to Executive Engineer, Kadur Division.	Do do	
49	On the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, sanction was accorded to the purchase of books for sale at the Government Book Depôt at a cost of Rs. 983—12—0.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
50	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit a general estimate of the charges in connection with the Government Experimental Farm for 1876—77, contrasted with the sanctioned estimates and actual charges of the previous year, accompanied by marginal remarks and references explanatory of any proposed increase or decrease of expenditure.	Do do	
51	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to furnish further information before a refund bill for Rs. 100 could be sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
52	On a reference from the Home Department, the Director of Public Instruction was called upon to submit a tabular statement showing the precise financial result of his proposals regarding the salaries of the Director and Inspectors of the Educational Establishment.	27th April 1876.	
53	Two estimates submitted by the President, Municipal Commission, aggregating Rs. 569, for embanking Compensation road and constructing a well in the Cantonment respectively, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
54	Three notifications of sanction aggregating Rs. 299 submitted by Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, were accepted.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do	do
55	A Notification of sanction submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner for Rs. 23 was accepted.	28th	do
56	A Notification of sanction for Rs. 659 for repairing the Masti pond in the Honnali Taluk, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, was accepted.	Do	do
57	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to ascertain and report whether agreements have been received from the ryots in the Kadur District who have promised contributions towards the construction of roads.	Do	do
58	Two Notifications of sanction by Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, were accepted.	Do	do
59	Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's Notification of sanction for purchase of tools from District Fund Budget allotments in 1875—76 under "Tools and Plant" was accepted.	Do	do
60	In reply, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the estimate for constructing 3 iron-girder bridges would be treated as supplement to the original estimate for opening out the Kotigeri-Kalasa line.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, and Nagar Commissioner	Do	do
61	A bill for Rs. 18 on account of pay to two coolies employed to water the plants in the fuel plantations of Kottipura and Haswina Kavals in the Nagamangala Taluk, submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and bill sent for audit.	Do	do
62	Notifications of sanction by Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner, were accepted.	Do	do
63	A Notification of sanction for rebuilding and cleaning 3 wells in the Bangalore Experimental Farm, submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
64	Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's Notification of sanction, for sinking three wells in the town of Channapatna to be met from Local Funds General, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th	do
65	In reply, the Secretary, Department Public Works, was informed that the sum appropriated from the District Fund Budget of 1875—76 for the improvements made to the Anemahal-Mudgere road was placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Ashtagram Division.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do	do
66	An estimate for tools and plant required for use in the Túmkúr District amounting to Rs. 1,085, submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do	do
67	In reply, copy of Chief Engineer's remarks on the plan and estimate for the construction of bandy-stands in the town of Chikmagalur was	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	forwarded to Nagar Commissioner with the remark that unless there was sufficient reason for constructing one of so large an area, the dimensions should be reduced and a revised estimate submitted.		
68	On a reference from Nundydroog Commissioner for the entertainment of the required establishment for the Bidadi Bungalow raised from 3rd to 2nd Class, that Officer was informed that if he was unable to suggest any reductions of Public Bungalow establishments elsewhere to meet the additional cost, he should submit a proposition statement for submission to the Government of India.	29th April 1876.	
69	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the cost of the temporary establishment of the Revenue Inspector employed on relief works should be charged to such works within the limit of the grant made from Local Funds.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
70	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to state whether the charge for house-rent for the Shimoga Munsiff's Circuit Court at Channagiri would continue or be limited to the period stated in his bill.	Do do	
71	On the recommendation of the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 1,000 from Local Funds General to supplement Municipal funds to enable the Chitaldroog Municipality to complete the repairs to the water-supply reservoir of the town and restore certain old wells.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
72	A notification submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, for repairing the 3rd Class Travellers' Bungalow at Lakvalli, was accepted.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
73	In reply, sanction was accorded to an outlay of Rs. 226—10—0, being cost incurred in preparing belts for the use of the watchers in the Mysore Forest Division.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
74	An estimate and plan for the construction of a Hindu Chatiram at Chikmagalur, submitted by Nagar Commissioner, was sanctioned as revised by the Chief Engineer.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of Government of India No. 11—1173, dated 24th March, desiring that all prisoners, European and Native, when conveyed by rail from one prison to another, should, as far as possible, be dieted with the same fare as they would be allowed if in prison, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, for information and guidance.	1st April 1876.	
2	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned 100 saddles and bridles being obtained from England by an indent on the Secretary of State, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000—0—0, the saddles being provided for the use of the Maharaja's Escort Risala, and to a certain number of parties on detachment duty where their serviceableness, &c., will be fully tested.	3rd do	
3	The grant of 30 days' subsidiary leave to Major A. G. D. Logan, Assistant Commissioner, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough for 2 years, was reported to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and sanction was solicited to certain temporary appointments in consequence.	Do do	
4	Copy of Government of India Resolution, accepting Rs. 1,33,489 as the estimated expenditure for the Topographical Survey parties in this Province for 1876—77, was forwarded to Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey.	4th do	*Vide* Part II. of Progs. for Jan. 1876 No.
5	Application was made to the Government of Madras for the services of a 1st Class Hospital Assistant in room of D. Balaiya unfit for further service.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner approved of the measures adopted by him to check an outbreak of cholera in a village in the Chitaldroog Taluk.	Do do	
7	A monthly tabular statement of vacancies and register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in this Province and Coorg with proportionate return for 1st April 1876 was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department	5th do	
8	A copy of the Gradation and Distribution List of Officers in this Province and Coorg for quarter ending 31st March 1876 was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.—10 Copies of ditto were also forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
9	Referring to reports submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, relative to the condition and prospects of the Chitaldroog District, that Officer was requested to submit a full report regarding the Hoblis denoted which appeared to be in a bad condition.	6th do	
10	Two copies of the Quarterly Gradation and Distribution List of Officers in Mysore and Coorg were forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	Do do	
11	Correspondence on the state of the bandhs in the Malnad was forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for perusal and remarks,	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	with the observation that the Officiating Chief Commissioner was disposed to think that earthen bandhs were altogether unsuitable to that part of the country and that it was questionable whether stone marks or revetted bandhs of stone should not be substituted for them.		
12	In reply, the Government of India, in the Home Department, were informed that five copies of the Administration Report for 1874—75 were sent on the 10th instant through the Secretary in the Foreign Department.	6th April 1876.	
13	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the closing of the Judicial Assistant's Court did not necessarily imply a permission for Mr. Vijayendra Rao, to absent himself from his other duties in connection with the Jail and Treasury, and that if the exigencies of the public service required it, he should be directed to return to Hassan, after the expiry of one month.	Do do	
14	The Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was requested to furnish for the Sira Taluk alone in future the fortnightly report with additional information as pointed out.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the term Government Servant as used in Notification No. 177 of the 21st September 1874, must be held to comprise all those classes of Government servants who are entitled to the privileges of the pension and gratuity rules.—Communicated to Commissioners of Nagar and Ashtagram and Inspector General of Registration.	8th do	
16	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to Nagar Commissioner on proceedings of the Kadur District Fund Committee, under date the 22nd January 1876, relating to the management of ferries.	Do do	
17	Notification granting Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, 30 days' privilege leave, and arrangements consequent thereon, was gazetted and copies sent to Officers concerned.	Do do	
18	The Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpur, was instructed to furnish the tents denoted, required for this Administration.	Do do	
19	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to modify the bi-monthly report called for in Proceedings of 25th January last, as shewn in the form accompanying.	Do do	*Vide* Pro. for January. Part "General" Index Nos.
20	The Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, was requested, with the permission of the Major General Commanding the Division, to direct the assembly of a Board of Medical Officers to confirm or otherwise a medical certificate granted to Surgeon Major J. Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore.	Do do	
21	A statement of Civil Servants employed in this Province absent on furlough, special and subsidiary leave, for quarter ending 31st March 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	10th do	
22	The sanction of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, was solicited to the services of Mr. Sanderson, Officiating Superintendent, Keddahs, Decca, being placed at the disposal of this Administration for 6 months, from 1st June next, as Mr. Dalyell had grounds for believing that in a few months it will be feasible to make a successful take of elephants in the Mysore jungles.—Communicated to Mr. Sanderson, who was informed that application had been made to the Madras Government for 12 elephants to assist in Keddah operations.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
23	Notification granting Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Inam Commissioner, three months' privilege leave and appointing Majors Cole	11th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and Grant, to act as Inam and Survey Commissioners respectively, was gazetted and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.		
24	Notification intimating that Mr. H. T. Prinsep delivered over and Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., received charge of the Office of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg on the afternoon of the 5th April 1876, was gazetted.	11th April 1876.	
25	Copy of Government of India, Home Department No. 91, dated 4th April 1875, relative to the loss at sea of convict Virappa, of the Bangalore Central Jail, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, for communication to the relatives, if any, of the deceased.	12th do	
26	Correspondence relating to the transfer of certain villages from the Magadi to the Bangalore Taluk was forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for opinion.	Do do	
27	Notification relating to the return of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I. from furlough, was gazetted and copy sent to Compiler, Gazette of India, for publication.	13th do	
28	As solicited by the Kundydroog Commissioner, the supply of an additional copy of the *Mysore Gazette* for the use of the Vernacular Departments of the Bangalore District was sanctioned.—Communicated to Compiler of the Gazette for attention.	18th do	
29	Copy of Government of India Resolution No. 1799, allowing Local Governments on special occasions to indent direct upon the Secretary of State for any supplies of a particular medicine, such as quinine required in large quantities, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals for information.	19th do	
30	In transmitting a transfer receipt for Rs. 4 to the Honorary Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, being the transit charges on account of a Wardian case containing Liberian coffee plants, that Officer was thanked for the trouble taken by him in the matter.—Communicated to Director of the Government Gardens who was requested to remit the amount of Rs. 4 to this Office.	Do do	
31	On a reference from the Home Department, the Commissioner of Ashtagram was again called upon to submit the information required as to the results of the measures adopted for the extermination of wild beasts and snakes.	20th do	
32	In reply, copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings regarding the cutting of grass in open fields by the grass-cutters of the Cantonment was forwarded to the Assistant Quarter-Master General, Mysore Division, for the information of the Major General.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, General, for March 1876, Index Nos. 39 to 40.
33	Copies of the Financial Department endorsement forwarding India Office sanction to indents for Police clothing were communicated to Inspector General of Police and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	Notification granting Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M. D. Superintendent, Central Jail, 10 days' subsidiary leave, was gazetted and copy sent to that Officer.	21st do	
35	In reply, the Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to forward to this Office for transmission to the 1st Prince of Travancore a copy each of the Mysore Administration and Mysore Educational Report for 1874—75.	Do do	
36	On a reference from the Foreign Department, the Secretary, Public Works Department, was requested to furnish certain information regarding repairs to Irrigation works for transmission to the Government of India.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Inspector General of Police was informed that his proposal that Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police may be permitted on	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	his nomination to appear for the Judicial portion of the Amildars' test was approved; but that only on the special recommendation of the Commissioners will they be permitted to appear for the test in full.		
38	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the requisite number of the Indian Law Journals for the use of the Deputy Commissioners' Courts would be supplied by this Office.	24th April 1876.	
39	In reply, the Assistant Quarter Master General was asked whether the Major General Commanding the Division had any objection to a Bye-Law being passed by the Municipality of Bangalore under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, containing such provisions as may be necessary for the due protection of the Parade Grounds and other lands situated within Military limits.	Do do	
40	Lists of deaths amongst the trans-marine convicts at Port Blair, received from the Superintendent, Port Blair, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
41	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General was informed that the stationery required would be handed over at the Chief Commissioner's stores to any Clerk whom he would depute for the purpose of receiving it.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were requested to supply a medicine chest of the description that accompany Dr. Moore's Manual of family medicine.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was authorized to carry on certain relief works in the Mandya Taluk.	Do do	
44	On an estimate submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner for constructing a compound wall and sinking a well in the Malur Chatram, that Officer was requested to state the amount of surplus at credit of the Institution.	25th do	
45	Copy of Madras Government letter intimating that Hospital Assistant Jenjaruswami was appointed in lieu of Balaiya pensioned was communicated to Deputy Surgeon General for information.	Do do	
46	On a reference from Department Public Works Secretary, the Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to report whether the construction of the Taluk Cutcherry at Arsikere was considered urgent, as provision was not made in the Public Works Budget for 1876—77.	26th do	
47	In reply, the Secretary to Government, Agricultural Department, was requested to supply this Office with six spare copies of the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the preservation, supply and repair of the mathematical instruments.	Do do	
48	A Bi-monthly return of stores under provision up to 29th February 1876 was circulated to the Officers concerned.	21st do	
49	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to submit the Proceedings connected with the appeal of one Hariyappa of the Sagar Taluk and to call upon the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, to report, under what authority Major Bruce reversed the Deputy Commissioner's order from which an appeal was preferred to him.	Do do	
50	As requested, the lists of officials drawing less than Rs. 25 per mensem in the Kadur and Chitaldroog Districts, were returned to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
51	Copies of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for March 1876 were forwarded to the Foreign, Home, Financial and Agricultural Departments.	26th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
52	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was requested to supply this Office with 10 copies each of the Land Inam and Muzrayi Rules with appendices.	27th April 1876.	
53	The grant of one month's extension of leave to Mr. Ananda Rao, Assistant Commissioner, on medical certificate, was gazetted and copy of Notification communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
54	The Proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Town Municipal Commission held on 25th March was forwarded to the Compiler for publication.	Do do	
55	In reply, the dimensions of the tents required from Jubbulpur were sent to the Superintendent, School of Industry.	Do do	
56	As requested, two photographic copies of the plans of the Maharaja's Palace at Bangalore were sent to the Agent for the acceptance of the 1st Prince of Travancore.	Do do	
57	On a reference from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, the Commissioner, Nagar, was again requested to expedite his report as to the proper incidence of charges incurred in providing for the requirements of a population of a District in a period of drought.	Do do	
58	The delivery over and assumption of charge of the Bangalore District and Treasury by Mr. L. Ricketts and Major Lindsay, respectively, was gazetted, and the cash balance statement forwarded to Deputy Accountant General.	28th do	
59	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the proceedings *in re* Shamanna *vs.* Lakshmipataiengar, submitted by him, was incomplete, and he was requested to submit the other papers in the case at an early date.	Do do	
60	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Diary of Proceedings for March 1876 were circulated to Heads of Departments.	Do do	
61	In calling for further information, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that his proposition for the transfer of the mohatarfa collections of the Túmkúr town to the Municipality was in too crude a form to allow of orders being passed on the subject.	Do do	
62	The Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to comply with a requisition for Kannrese service-registers from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.—Nundydroog Commissioner informed accordingly.	29th do	
63	In reply, spare copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, regarding the Devarayadurga State Forests were supplied to Conservator.	Do do	
64	A sandalwood inkstand, received from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was forwarded for deposit in the Mysore Museum.—Nagar Commissioner informed accordingly.	Do do	
65	Seven copies each of part I and parts I and II of Dr. S. W. Fallon's Hindustani-English Dictionary, received from Home Department, were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Director of Public Instruction was requested to report how many of the students of the Central College Classes are in Government employ and how many are in the practice of attending Government Offices as Volunteers.	19th April 1876.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the reduction of Adjutant Hashan Khan of the 1st Battalion of Parr to the rank of 1st Class Jemadar, for insubordination to his Commandant.	4th April 1876.	
2	On the representation of the Commandant, B. R. Volunteers, the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, was requested to obtain the sanction of the Major General for an examination of the arms in use with that Corps by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.	19th do	
3	Copy of a communication from the Assistant Adjutant General, intimating that should the Chief Civil Master Armourer visit Bangalore, the requisite steps would be taken to have the arms of the B. R. Volunteers examined, was forwarded to Commandant of that Corps.	28th do	*Vide* this Progs., entry No. 2.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

APRIL, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL, M. C. S.,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
} *Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1876.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A copy of the statement shewing the number of processes issued, and the amount of stamp fees collected in the Province of Coorg, for the half year ending 31st December 1875, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	20th April 1876.	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Government of India having forwarded for favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, an application from Mr H. H. Mangles, B. C. S. (attorney for Mr. F. Mangles), for an exchange of land in British Burma for that in Coorg, Mr. F. Mangles was requested to state, through the Superintendent of Coorg, what land he proposed taking up.	21st April 1876.	
2	The Government of India was informed accordingly.	25th do	
3	Under the circumstances reported by the Superintendent of Coorg, he was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner confirmed the cancelment of the sale of the lease of the Nalknad Palace gardens.	26th do	Vide Part II. B. of Proes. for February 1876, Dept. of Rev. Ag. & Com., No. 1, dated 9th February 1876.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply to his letter No. 169 of 26th February 1876, a copy of the amended draft rules against the further denudation of Sacred Forests in Coorg, with certain observations by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	6th April 1876.	No 1, Department of Rev. Ag. Comm. dated 23th September 1875.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *May* 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The attention of the Superintendent of Coorg and the Director of Public Instruction was directed to certain corrections to be made in the column headed "Expenditure" of the statement of the Mercara School, Plantation Accounts, appended to para 4 of Mr. Richter's letter, printed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 530—64, dated 29th October 1874.	6th April 1876.	No. 9, Finl., dated 26th Feb. 1876.
2	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the charge of Rs. 21—14—1 per mensem, incurred on account of paddy land Surveyors and Lascars employed in Coorg, being entered and passed on the Superintendent's contingent bills as at present, until the close of the official year 1876—77.	12th do	Part II. B, Dept. of Rev. Ag. & Com. No. 4, dated 17th Dec. 1875.
3	Copy of an extract of grants sanctioned by the Government of India in the Coorg Budget for the year 1876—77 was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, for information.	13th do	
4	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner in Coorg was informed that the Chief Commissioner's sanction was accorded, as a special case, to the payment of batta at the rate of 3 annas per diem, to the Jamma ryots who escorted the prisoners from the Mercara to the Cannanore Central Jail.	Do do	*Vide Progs. for May 1875, Index Nos. 1—3, dated 28th idem, Part I. A. Judicial.*
5	The Coorg District Fund Budget for 1876—77, submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg, was reviewed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, and copies forwarded to him, and to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department.	19th do	
6	The deputation allowance bill for Rs. 129—14—9, payable to the 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Coorg for officiating as 1st Assistant Superintendent from 5th January to 3rd February 1876, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg duly countersigned.	20th do	
7	Three Notifications of sanction amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,205—8—9, submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg, on account of works executed within the Virarajendrapet Municipality, were accepted.	26th do	
8	A Notification of sanction for Rs. 2, for repairing the pond at Somavarpet, to be met from the District Fund Budget allotments for 1876—77, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg duly accepted.	29th do	
9	An estimate for Rs. 550, for repairing the Travellers' Bungalow and its out-houses at Mercara, was returned to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, duly sanctioned. Copies to the Superintendent of Coorg for information, and to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, with copy of abstract estimate.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, May 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1876.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Quarterly Gradation List of Officers serving in the Mysore and Coorg Commissions, corrected up to 31st March 1876, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.	7th April 1876.	
2	A notification appointing certain individuals as members of the Mahadeopet Municipal Board was gazetted and copy sent to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg.	28th do	
3	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that three months' leave has been granted to Nilamma, illegitimate daughter of Dod Virajendra, to proceed to Dharma Sthala for religious purposes.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore. *May* 1876.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.